409 Is The Telephone No. —OF THE— Messenger Service
BOYS FOR ANY SERVICE.
22 Trounce Ave. R. Murrant, Mgr.

The Daily Colonist.

Marine Insurance
On Hulls and Cargoes
Hall, Goepel & Co.,
PHONE 83, 100 GOVT. ST.

VOL. XCII., NO. 50. VICTORIA DAILY COLONIST, SUNDAY, AUGUST 7, 1904. FORTY-SIXTH YEAR.

Solid Silver Thimbles
PRETTY DESIGNS, WELL MADE AND HEAVY WEIGHT
25c, 50c and 75c

THE CELEBRATED Dorcas Thimble
STEEL LINED NO DANGER OF THE NEEDLE EVER GOING THROUGH.
$1.00 Each.

Challoner & Mitchell

Australian Sheep's Tongue, 1-lb tin, 35c
" Ox Tongue, 3-lb tin, $1.00
" Boiled Mutton, 2-lb tin, 35c
" Roast Chicken, 1-lb tin, 35c
" Curried Chicken, 1-lb tin. 35c
" Rabbit, 2-lb tin, 25c

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.,
The Independent Cash Grocers.

GARDEN TOOLS
LAWN MOWERS, HOSE, ETC.
The Hickman - Tye Hardware Co., Ltd.
32 and 34 Yates Street, Victoria, B. C.
Telephone 59. P. O. Drawer 613

The Melrose Bath Tub Enamel
TWO SIZES—35C. AND 65C.
The Melrose Co., Ltd., 78 Fort St.

Caledonian Liqueur Whisky
Relies on QUALITY Alone for Its Popularity.
R. P. RITHET CO., LTD.,
IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS GROCERIES.

M. B. Foster & Sons
BUGLE BRAND
BOTTLED BEER
Hudson's Bay Co., Agents.

Have just received and sorted up a very large shipment of
Builders Hardware
which we now offer at prices that cannot be beaten. We guarantee BETTER VALUE for the MONEY than can be got elsewhere in the city.
Nicholles & Renouf, Ltd., Corner Yates and Broad Streets, VICTORIA, B. C.

Little savings on many little things soon run into dollars. You can prove this by buying at HASTIE'S FAIR We carry the most complete stock of enamel and tinware in the city. 77 Government Street.

Patronize Home Industry!
We manufacture the following lines at our mills, and when you order "B. & K." Brands, you are sure of getting goods fresh from the mill:
ROLLED OATS, Oatmeal, Graham Flour, Corn Meal, Self-Rising Baking Flour, Split Peas, WHEAT FLAKES, Cracked Wheat, Whole Wheat Flour, Buckwheat Flour, Rye Flour, Pearl Barley. Accept none other than "B. & K." Brands.
THE BRACKMAN-KER MILLING CO., LTD.

A Busy Day At Ottawa

Both Houses Were In Session But Senators Inclined to Be Lazy.

Lively Discussion Occurs Over Report of the Lord Dundonald Debate.

Alien Labor Bill Passed—Senator Atkins Dead at Toronto.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Aug. 6.—Both houses sat today. The senators advanced several bills, but are proceeding leisurely, as a protest against the Commons crowding them with work in the dying hours of the session.

The Commons had a lively discussion over the accuracy of Canadian Associated Press despatch giving the synopsis of the Dundonald debate in the British House of Commons. The report said that Dundonald's speech was "rankling on French hearts." Mr. Barker said this was of a most inflammable character and calculated to make trouble. Hon. Mr. Fielding disavowed responsibility.

The alien labor bill passed its third reading, as also the bill respecting the Mutual Reserve Life Fund Association of New York.

Mr. Ward exposed a suspicious deal between the government and the Bank of Commerce, of which Senator Cox is president, regarding the water power on the Trent canal.

Senator Aikens died at Toronto tonight. Messrs. Prefontaine, Col. Gourdeau and Commander Spain leave for British Columbia Tuesday.

Rumors are circulated regarding an impending change in the ownership of the Canada Atlantic railway. It is said that the G. T. R. is hot-foot after the road, and has preliminary engineers making most minute examinations.

A despatch has been received from the Imperial authorities stating that of the number of Boer guns captured during the war in South Africa only four can be spared for the Dominion, but some 700 Mauser rifles will be sent to Canada. Over a year ago the city of Ottawa applied for a couple of Boer guns to flank the Volunteers' monument in front of the city hall. As only four are allotted to the Dominion, it is probable they will be retained in Ottawa, and placed in front of the parliament buildings.

CANADA FOR CANADIANS.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 6.—The United States department has received a report of the employment of American engineers in Canada from W. R. Holloway, American consul at Halifax, N. S. He says the Canadian Amalgamated Association of Engineers has presented a petition to the Dominion government asking for the discharge of certain high officials of a Canadian railway engineering department on the ground that they are Americans. The petitioners contend that there are plenty of engineers in Canada competent to fill the positions now held by Americans and the employment of them is in direct contravention of the alien law in operation against the United States. The consul, it is stated, says that similar action will be taken against other roads in Canada and all American officials employed by them forced out.

Saint Alice
Natural
Mineral
Water

Armies on Eve of Desperate And Decisive Engagement

Japanese Ready For a Combined Assault Upon the Powerful Positions Girding Laioyang.---St. Petersburg on Tiptoe of Expectation.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 6.—General Kuropatkin's report of small, shifting movements of the Japanese, with unimportant skirmishing bringing the military situation up to August 4, is just about what was expected by the authorities here.

It is believed, however, that the lull in the fighting has lasted about as long as possible and that the forces around Liaoyang are now on the eve of a desperate and decisive engagement.

The pause of the past few days is believed to have been long enough to enable the Japanese to assume their formation, bringing up supplies, and make ready for a grand assault upon the powerful positions girding Liaoyang, and the battle of the war is hourly expected to occur.

The issue of such importance momentarily eclipses the fate of Port Arthur. The fall of that place is not expected to affect the immediate destinies of the campaign, but Liaoyang is closely tied up with the fortunes of the whole war.

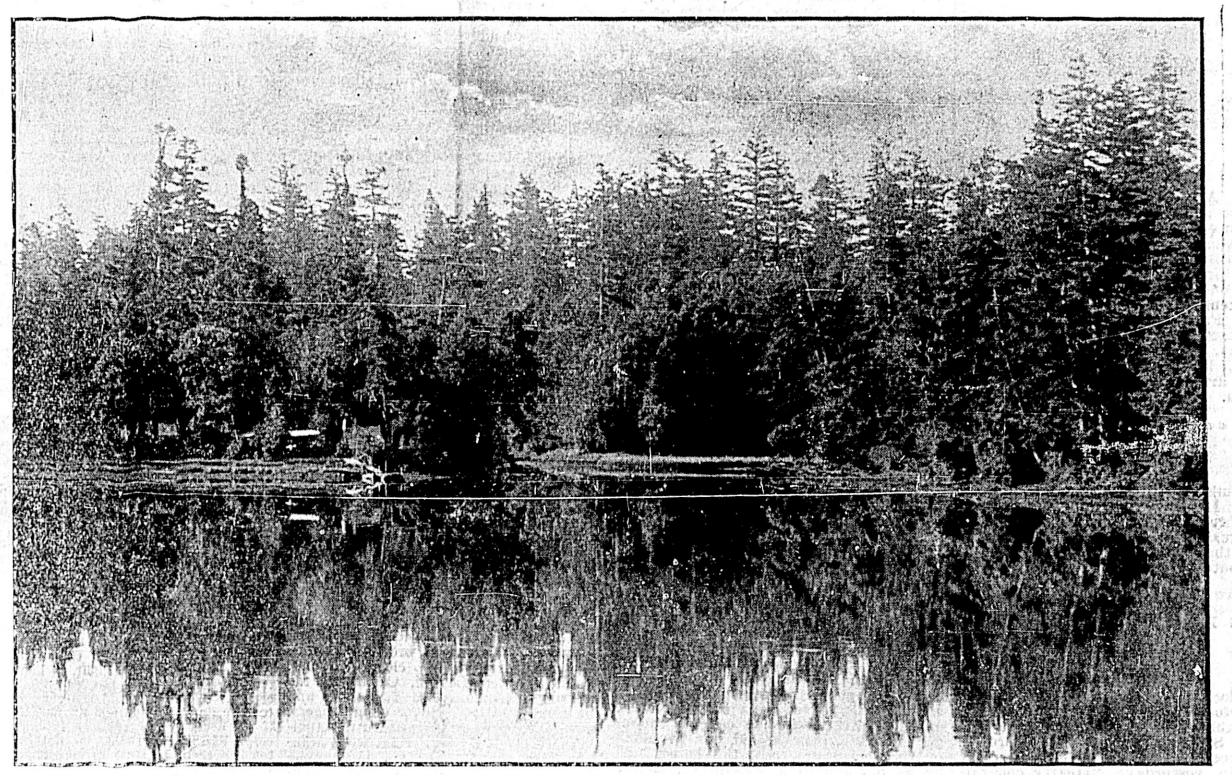
The loss of such a position, with its vast accumulation of stores, would immediately and perhaps irreparably endanger the Russian position in Manchuria.

The military authorities do not entertain the slightest doubt of General Kuropatkin's ability to repulse an attempt to capture and cut off Liaoyang. The defence there has an immense advantage, operating within the small radius of twenty miles, thus enabling Gen. Kuropatkin to reinforce promptly any weak point. The army at his disposal is estimated at one hundred and fifty battalions, besides cavalry and artillery, altogether not far short of 200,000 men. The pink of Gen. Kuropatkin's troops, the newly arrived European regiments, are stationed at Anping.

Experts at the war office are discussing the probable course of the impending operations. They say that the Japanese will try to capture either Anping or Anshamshan, whence they will be able to strike Liaoyang, and think it more likely that Anshamshan will be selected because that place is in the line of advance of Generals Oku's and Nodzu's armies, and must be captured before an attempt is made to flank Liaoyang from the westward.

The diminished interest in the Port Arthur situation, in view of the vast importance of Liaoyang is due in some measure to the complete absence of official news from Lieut.-Gen. Stoessel (commander of the Russian military forces at Port Arthur, and Rear-Admiral Withoft (in command of the Port Arthur naval forces).

IN THE SHADOW OF THE PINES.



A Favorite Camping Ground on the Banks of the Victoria Arm. —Photo Fleming Bros.

Manifests Sent To St. Petersburg

Steps Taken to Prove Steamship Arabia's Flour Was Not Contraband.

Goods Were Shipped to Private Interests in the Regular Way.

Portland, Or., Aug. 6.—That it will be impossible for the Russian prize court to prove that any of the flour consignments from Portland shippers seized on the Portland Asiatic liner Arabia were intended for contractors with the Japanese government, or were in any way intended for the use of the army of that nation, and that consequently the interests of local shippers will be defended by the United States government on the contraband of war, is the opinion expressed among Portland shipping men and other well informed authorities today.

United States Senator John H. Mitchell declares that it is a positive fact, as far as his advices go, that none of the consignments from here were intended for any contractor of the Japanese government, and that if the United States government acts on the assumption that goods consigned to private interests do not constitute contraband of war, then the interests of local shippers will be conserved through this government.

To strengthen the position that all goods consigned were addressed to private interests in Japan the department of state has forwarded to the Russian government through the United States ambassador at St. Petersburg certified copies of the manifest and way bills, these to serve in the nature of a claim against the Russian government on the part of the Portland shippers.

These evidences, it is generally asserted here, will go to establish the contention all along made that the goods were shipped to private interests in the regular way and are, therefore, not to be placed in the catalogue of contraband articles.

This applies to all flour consignments, but there is a doubt as to the rule working with reference to the car equipment consigned by the American Turning Company, for the reason that the government of Japan owns a controlling interest in the railroads of the country, and it may be contended that these goods are for the benefit of the government and its military service.

The Telegram prints the following this afternoon:

"That some of the insurance writers on parts of the cargo of the Arabia may not be paid without a fight on the part of the companies issuing policies; or will not be paid at all, seems probable as a result of the developments which have materialized in the case today. It is learned from authoritative sources that policies were written on freight the day following the capture of the vessel.

"This is no reflection against shippers, but may afford ground for refusal to pay the policies. The Arabia was seized on Friday, July 22, and late on that day cable advices were received in this city reporting rumors that the Russians had captured the steamer. On the strength of these rumors certain portions of her cargo which had not been insured at the time of her departure from this port were covered by war risks.

"The vessel having actually been seized at the time the war risks were taken out, the insurance companies do not feel obliged to pay the risks, and will fight the matter in the courts if the insurers press the claims."

Chasing a Canadian.

London, Aug. 6.—The Daily Illustrated Mirror says that two Russian cruisers have left the Baltic sea and are chasing a steamer which left England July 30 for Canada, carrying ammunition destined for Yokohama by way of the Canadian Pacific railway.

KUROPATKIN IN A SERIOUS FIX

If Headed Off By Japs May Be Confronted by Tartar Army.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 6.—Russian military circles are much disturbed over complications which are said to grow out of the presence of the Tartar General Ma in Mongolia, which, they believe, forms part of the Japanese plan. It is argued that if Gen. Kuropatkin, after a serious battle, found himself headed off by Japanese troops at Liaoyang, his only line of retreat will be via Mongolia.

"Who," asked a superior Russian officer today, "can foresee what would take place if Gen. Kuropatkin would be compelled to take such action?"

It is significant that the tone of the St. Petersburg correspondents is becoming more and more pessimistic. A New Chwang despatch received here today stated that it is learned on good authority there are large movements of troops in progress in China. The troops in question, according to the despatch, are declared to be for the army under Viceroy Yuanshihkai, but are ultimately intended to reinforce Gen. Ma. Soldiers are being recruited daily and are being drilled for the most part by Japanese officers.

According to the correspondent Viceroy Yuanshihkai already has at least 15,000 men under his command. The despatch concludes by saying that grave events are to be anticipated on the part of China in the present struggle.

Shocking Fatality At Vancouver

Two Men Meet a Horrible Death at the Electric Power Works.

Repentant Robber Returns Diamonds — Morning Ledger Suspends Publication.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, Aug. 6.—Two men were killed at the electric power works today. Joseph Bays, a mason's helper, was sweeping the floor near some live wires. He was told to go away, as it was a dangerous spot. He went away, but immediately returned. His hat fell off and he stooped to pick it up, and came in contact with the live wires. Twenty thousand volts of electricity shot through his body. As it takes only 1,500 volts to kill a man, Bays instantly expired.

Robert E. Green, the foreman of the masonry work, rushed over to Bays and attempted to pull him off, and got a portion of the current in his body. Green was fearfully burned. One foot was almost burned off, while his hip and side were terribly seared. He died at the city hospital at 4:30. Bays' right leg was burned off near the knee. His body, head and arms were torn and burned as if flayed with red-hot irons. Little is known of Bays. Green has a wife and several half grown children.

A ROBBER'S REPENTANCE.

Mrs. D. A. Ross found $2,000 worth of diamonds under her woodshed steps this morning. The diamonds were stolen along with eleven $100 bills. The money was not returned.

When Mrs. Ross was in the garden this morning she saw the ends of a bandana handkerchief protruding from under the steps; on pulling it out she was astonished to find all the stolen jewels tied up in the handkerchief intact—two heavy diamond earrings, large diamond sunburst and a number of diamond rings. Since the robbery the police were unable to find any clue.

The Vancouver Morning Ledger has suspended publication. Dr. Reynolds, the publisher, issued the following statement today: "Pending the settlement of affairs concerning the company, of interest to no one except those directly concerned, the Daily Ledger will not be issued." The present action is the result of the fight for control between Dr. Reynolds and John Hendry, the local representative of the Great Northern, whose interests the paper originally started out to champion.

RUN ON BANK CONTINUES.

Chicago, Aug. 6.—When the doors of the Drovers' Trust & Savings Bank at the stockyards opened today about 150 persons were in line to draw, continuing the run begun on the bank yesterday. Vice-president Tilden said that he expected that there would be withdrawal by the smaller depositors for some time. "We are prepared for every emergency,' he said.

Story From Port Arthur

Fragmentary Details of Recent Heavy Fighting at the Besieged City.

Defenders Showered With Shrapnel For Period of Three Days.

Russians Occupied Trenches Extending a Distance of Sixteen Miles.

Chefoo, Aug. 6.—(7 p. m.)—A newspaper published at Port Arthur and which was brought in here today, gives fragmentary details of recent heavy fighting there.

The Japanese artillery opened a desultory fire on the afternoon of July 25th. That night the Russians slept on their arms in the trenches. They occupied a line sixteen miles long. Next morning, July 26th, the fog cleared away at 4 o'clock and the Japanese then began to fire along the entire line. This fire was kept up until dark. The Japanese marksmanship was most accurate, showing that they had derived benefit from the practice of the preceding day. The heaviest fire was directed against the batteries which included the 12-inch naval guns commanded by Prince Tscheidsa and Captain Syrydloff. A perfect shower of shells hit the earthworks or went screeching into the valley behind, doing considerable damage to the artillermen.

The hottest fighting began at daybreak of July 27th. The battle commenced under the rays of a scorching sun. The Russian right wing was commanded by Major-General Kondratenko, who was compelled to undergo the brunt of the terrific cannonading. To this fierce fire the Russians replied with deliberation. The naval battery was again made the target for the heaviest fire, and it was evident that the Japanese were trying to silence the most dangerous Russian position. A perfect shower of shrapnel was thrown into the valley behind the Russian batteries, whereupon Major-General Kondratenko remarked that the Japanese evidently believed that the Russian reserves were in the valley. From the naval guns observers occasioally saw shells bursting near the other batteries. As the day wore on, the activity of the Japanese fire increased. In the meantime while the Russian infantry, passive witnesses of the artillery duel, lay in their trenches awaiting an attack. They were well protected, and but few shells fell among them.

At 9 o'clock volley fire gave warning of the Japanese assault and as the Japanese infantry advanced the Japanese artillery fire slackened somewhat, but the Russian batteries replied with increased vigor while the Russian riflemen advanced volleying rapidly and with great animation. For an hour the Japanese advanced intrepidly in the face of a fire which is described as a "thousand volleys simultaneous action." The Japanese advance against the Russian right wing ceased and the Russians cheered, but at this moment news arrived from General Stoessel, the commander-in-chief at Port Arthur, announcing that the terrific pounding to which the Russian right wing had been subjected was nothing more than a mask to cover the concentration of the Japanese troops preparatory to an attack upon the Russian left wing, of which Wolf's mountain was the key. General Stoessel commanded the presence of Major-General Kondratenko who, with his staff, mounted his horse and at once started to join the commander-in-chief. After having ridden a short distance, Major-General Kondratenko was compelled to choose between two roads, one long and safe from the fire of the enemy, the other short and leading through a shell-swept valley.

"God favors the brave," remarked the general, and he and his staff galloped safely over the dangerous road.

At noon on July 27th, the Japanese who had been attacking, suddenly ceased firing, and they were presently observed with the aid of field glasses quietly eating rice. Afterwards the right wing was reminded of the presence of the Japanese by the descent of a huge shell, but the worst was over. In the meantime the main attack which resulted in the capture of Wolf's mountain, had been developed.

During the fighting of these three days the Russians used the telephone for communication with all parts of the field.

MRS. MAYBRICK.

Paris, Aug. 6.—Mrs. Florence Maybrick's sojourn at Rouen is causing annoyance locally, the neighbors complaining of unpleasant notoriety, and the officials wearying of the constant questioning of reporters. There is reason to believe that Mrs. Maybrick's departure will not long be delayed.

A CLOSE ELECTION.

Liberal Chosen For Commons in Constituency of Reading, Eng.

London, Aug. 6.—The bye-elections held today for a successor to the seat in the House of Commons for Reading, made vacant by the retirement of Geo. William Palmer, Liberal, resulted in the choice of Rufus Isaacs, the Liberal candidate, who received 4,470 against 4,325 cast for his opponent.

TRADE AGAINST BRITAIN.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 6.—The Novoyet, which formerly was extremely Anglophobe, but which latterly has shown a tendency to avoid the subject of Russo-British relations, this morning contains a bitter onslaught against Great Britain on the subject of the steamer Malacca and other recent incidents, urging Great Britain again with scorn to balk Russia, saying that she is taking advantage of Russia's situation to irritate her as much as possible and also to press forward in Thibet, Persia and Afghanistan.

DEPUTY SHERIFFS ARRESTED.

Rioting at Sioux City Leads to Encounter With the Police.

Sioux City, Aug. 6.—The deputy sheriffs were arrested by policemen yesterday afternoon while the deputies were trying to quell a riot at the stockyards. One of the deputies was hit with a head with a brick and seriously injured. Citizens made complaint to the mayor and he relieved one of the policemen of his staff. Rioting continues in the packing region, and yesterday the attorney for the Cudahy Packing Company told the industrial association that unless protection was immediately furnished the packing house would be permanently closed.

Advice to Visitors

Don't Leave Victoria Without Seeing the Naval Station at Esquimalt, Beacon Hill Park and the Magnificent Scenery at Oak Bay. Cars run to all These Points.

B. C. Electric Railway Co., Ltd.

A. T. Goward, Manager. Yates St.

France Takes Hand in China

Forces in Tonkin to Be Reinforced By Six Thousand Men.

Planned to Overawe the Boxers Who Are Contemplating a Rising.

Paris, Aug. 6.—The general commanding the French forces in Tonquin, French Indo-China, having represented that the frontier posts are insufficiently guarded and asked for 6,000 men, the government has decided to send reinforcements, of which a contingent sails from Marseilles tomorrow. A thousand men will depart on the next steamer and further reinforcements are expected to leave France later.

The reinforcements are intended to overawe the Boxers, who are contemplating a rising.

Tonquin, Tonkin, or Tongking, is the northern division of the kingdom of Annam, formerly an integral part of French Indo-China. It borders on the two southernmost provinces of China, namely, Kwang Si and Kwang Tung.

It was announced early in June that the French were mobilizing 10,000 troops on the borders of Kwang Si and that the Chinese viceroy of that province had telegraphed to Pekin for instructions. The government at the Chinese capital, it was added, replied that he was to take all possible precautions against a French invasion, but to make no trouble. The French officials asserted that this concentration of troops was imperatively necessary to protect the overland trade against raids by Chinese outlaws, owing to the rebellion and pillaging that prevailed throughout South China, and which the Chinese authorities were unable to check. Later it was said that unless China suppressed the rebellion in the province of Kwang Si the French government threatened to send troops across the border and put it down. This report, however, was subsequently denied from Pekin. The French legation there emphatically repudiated the idea. It was pointed out that trouble in Kwang Si, though serious from a Chinese point of view, caused no uneasiness to the French, the disturbances being in the northern part of Kwang Si and not near French territory. This was the situation early in July. On July 27, however, it was announced from Pekin that the Chinese were alarmed at the extension of the rebellion of Kwang Si, which for years had been the scene of famine and disaffection. Orders had then recently been issued for the arrest of one of the imperial commanders, Brigadier General Tsu Shen Wu, but he got wind of the intention of the government authorities and promptly went over to the rebels. Tsu Shen Wu is a graduate of the Tientsin military college, and was trained by foreign instructors. His defection added to the anxiety of the Chinese government. When questioned on the subject of the threatening situation in Southern China the authorities at Pekin declared that they were competent to check the rebellion, and added that the reports that France had again threatened armed intervention unless the rebellion was quickly suppressed were baseless. The Chinese government further pointed out that the attitude of the French government towards China in her recent and present difficulties in the provinces bordering on French Indo-China had been both sympathetic and friendly.

GEN. SPURGIN DEAD.

Washington, Aug. 6.—Brig.-General William F. Spurgin, U. S. A., retired, who lived in Washington, died of apoplexy today at Carlisle, Ky. He left here Thursday in excellent health for a short visit at Carlisle. He served in the civil war.

OUTRAGE IN URUGUAY.

Report of an Attempt to Assassinate President of the Republic.

Monte Video, Uruguay Aug. 6.—An attempt was made upon the life of President Battleyordonz today as he was driving with his family. As the party was passing along one of the principle streets of the city a buried torpedo was exploded at the side of the carriage. The explosion tore up the track of the railway running through the streets and the pavement, but so far as can be learned no one was injured.

CONTRABAND OF WAR.

A Clearer Definition of Policy Is Decated to U. S. Government.

London, Aug. 6.—In the discussion between Russia and Great Britain with respect to a revision of the Russian regulations affecting neutral shipping and commerce the British government is laying special stress on the advisability of a clear definition of contraband, more in accord with the practice of other maritime nations. Russia is disposed to meet Great Britain in the most friendly fashion, insisting, however, that her special geographical situations, which makes it difficult to send a prize to her ports should be taken account of, and that any modifications of her list of contraband shall apply not only during the Russo-Japanese war, but in future wars. Foreign Secretary Lansdowne is giving the matter urgent attention, particularly owing to the interruption of British Far Easern commerce and the effect on public opinion.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES.

Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Your druggist will refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure you, in 14 days. 50c.

TRAIN CRASHES INTO CAR.

Kansas City, Kan., Aug. 6.—An outgoing passenger on the A. T. & St. Fe. railway crashed into a street car on the Fifteenth street line today. One person on the street car was killed and nine injured.

THE ARABIA CASE.

Decision of the Prize Court Communicated to U. S. Government.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 6.—Russia has communicated to the United States the decision of the Vladivostock prize court on August 4, in the case of the Portland & Asiatic line steamer Arabia, captured by armored cruiser Gromoboi, of the Vladivostock squadron July 22, confiscating such part of the cargo as was consigned to Japanese ports.

Russia's position as to contraband as stated to the Associated Press by an official, who speaks by authority, is as follows: "Foodstuff consigned to an enemy's port in sufficient quantity to create the presumption that it is intended for the use of the government's military or naval forces, is prima facie contraband and sufficient to warrant holding it for the decision of a prize court. Even if consigned to private firms, the burden of proof that it is not intended for the government rests upon the consignor and the consignee. If it can be proved that it is intended for noncombatants it will not be confiscated. Small consignments of foodstuffs in mixed cargoes will be considered presumptively to be regular trade shipments and will not be seized as contraband.'

Russia has not yet replied to Great Britain regarding the latter's protest on the subject.

FRENCH AGENT ARRESTED BY JAPS

Serious Diplomatic Incident Reported to Have Occured at New Chwang.

Paris, Aug. 7.—The Matin's correspondent at New Chwang reports the occurrence of a serious diplomatic incident. The French consular agent there, the correspondent says, was arrested August 3rd by the Japanese in consequence of his vigorous protest against the detention of two sailors, who claimed French protection.

The agent notified the American consul, who, however, was unable to intervene, but sent information of the agent's arrest to the French Consul at Tientsin.

Entered Lhassa.

Simla, British India, Aug. 6.—The British expedition into Thibet reached Lhassa at noon on August 3, with no further fighting than was reported in the last despatches.

THE EMPEROR'S BIRTHDAY.

Reform Association Sends Greetings and Good Wishes.

The local branch of the Chinese Empire Reform Association sent the following cable message to His Majesty Kwang Sui, Emperor of China, through His Excellency the British ambassador at Pekin, yesterday: "Hearty congratulations birthday. Wish long life and soon restored throne; glorious reform for China."

The despatch is signed by Lee Fock Gay, president of the association, and was sent via San Francisco and the Commercial Cable. It cost $35.40.

HOT WEATHER BARGAINS.

This is the weather for lightweight Underwear, Tennis and Boating Flannels, Outing Suits, Negligee Shirts, Bathing Suits, etc., and as B. Williams & Co. are selling all these lines at sale prices, this is the store to purchase in. This firm's Semi-Ready Business Change Sale is now running, and the stock is getting beautifully smaller. There are still some 500 Men's and Youth's Fine Business Suits to be sold, however, and the balance of the stock of Pants, Raincoats and Overcoats is still quite extensive. The discount on all these lines is one-fifth, or 20 per cent. off for cash, and the shrewd buyer will do well to drop in and inspect the offerings in these lines before purchasing. No customer is allowed to go away empty-handed, as all the salesmen are instructed to "sell goods," and as a general thing they have an easy time, as the big discount offered is sufficient to make the closest customer buy.

All Straw Hats, Flannel and Outing Suits, Beach Suits and Lightweight Underwear will be sold at HALF PRICE this week, and intending purchasers of these lines will do well to watch the windows and bargain counters of Messrs. B. Williams & Co. this coming week as some startling prices will be quoted.

Mr. W. T. Williams starts for Montreal on the 6th or 7th of August next, when he will select and purchase the spring stock of "Semi-Ready Clothing" which Messrs. B. Williams intend to carry exclusively in future. This opening order for spring will amount to some $5,000 or $10,000, and as all the patterns made up by the Semi-Ready Company are exclusive, Victorians may look forward to seeing, when the new goods arrive, the best assortment of Suits, Summer Overcoats and Pants ever before shown on this coast. Mr. Williams will also visit Toronto, London, Ont., Winnipeg and Quebec while away, and will return home, via St. Louis, some time early in September. Special mention should be made of some 200 Boys' Two-piece Suits, sizes 22 to 26, which will be offered at HALF PRICE for this week only.

Alexander Sutherland, the bugler who led the charge of the famous "light brigade" at Balaklava, is living in the city of Denver, Colo. He is 94 years of age, but has expressed a desire to attend the St. Louis Fair in response to an invitation received from the school children of that city.

GEO. G. SANDEMAN, SONS & CO.

PORTS and SHERRIES

SANDEMAN & CO. — OPORTO

SANDEMAN, BUCK & CO. — JEREZ

(JULIAN PEMARTIN)

LAW, YOUNG & CO., MONTREAL — SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA.

Reciprocity is Made an issue

U. S. Relations With Canada Discussed at Opening of Presidential Campaign.

Senator Lodge Takes Pains to Define Clearly Roosevelt's Position.

Boston, Aug. 6.—The opening of the presidential campaign by the North Dorchester Republican Club of this city took place at Point Shirley, Winthrop, today, with Senator Henry Cabot Lodge and Herbert Parker, attorney-general, of Massachusetts, as speakers.

Senator Lodge's address was his first public utterances in the campaign. He was given a cordial reception. The senator devoted his time principally to defining the attitude of the Republicans on the question of reciprocity with Canada. He said, in part: "The Republican National Convention at Chicago declared as follows: 'We believe in commercial reciprocity wherever reciprocal arrangements can be effected consistent with the principles of protection and without injury to American labor, American manufacture or any American industry.'

"The President of the United States in his reply to the committee of notification, spoke as follows: 'We believe in reciprocity with foreign nations on the terms outlined in President McKinley's last speech, which urged the extension of our foreign commerce by reciprocal arrangements whenever they could be made without injury to American industry and labor.'

"With this utterance of President Roosevelt I agree absolutely and entirely, and I know no Republicans who do not agree absolutely and entirely precisely as I do. The petition which is being widely circulated in this state by well paid canvassers, and which I understand has been signed by many Republicans, as well as by many Democrats, who, I fancy, have no intention of adhering too strictly to the first proposition, which demands a vote for Roosevelt and Fairbanks, says that the establishment of reciprocal trade relations with other countries, and especially with Canada and Newfoundland, our nearest neighbors, is of vital importance to the commercial welfare of the United States and especially that of Massachusetts. With that proposition, except the exaggerated adjective "vital" I am also in full agreement. I have never anywhere or at any time stated or made any opposition to it; and I know that in this I am in entire accord with those who represent our state in national affairs, with my revered colleague, Mr. Hoare, and with all the Republican members of the House of Representatives from Massachusetts. Such being the case, the question naturally arises, why spend so much money and take so much pains to induce Republicans to sign a statement in favor of a policy to which they already all agree? The answer is the second paragraph of the petition, which invites the signer to attend the caucuses, and also to urge Republican voters not to nominate any person as a candidate for the state or national legislature who is unwilling to commit himself clearly in favor of such reciprocal trade relations.

"There we discover the real purpose to be served by the circulation of this petition. There lies the reason, which should cause any Republican who intends to support Roosevelt and Fairbanks to withhold his signature. The movement is intended to create divisions in the Republican party, owing to a question where no divisions exist, and to raise a wholly false issue.

"The Republican party is not opposed to reciprocity. On the contrary, we, who in the last eight years have given the largest extension ever known to our foreign markets, heartily favor it. What we, one and all of us, who are responsible for the representation of Massachusetts in Washington, object to, is this attempt to separate the senators and representatives from the President, create a division in our caucus, endanger our congressmen and our members of the legislature, and the being held up as opposed to a Republican policy, which we all support."

MONSTER COAL COMBINE FORMED

Twenty Million Merger Involving Control of Twenty-Eight Companies.

Pittsburg, Aug. 6.—The Post tomorrow will print a story that a new $20,000,000 coal combine, composed of twenty-eight independent companies, is in progress of formation.

The principal objects of the new combine, it is said, are to establish selling agencies and maintain prices.

DOLLAR-A-DAY "DEAD LINERS."

New York Press.

"There are any number of men in this town," said a veteran conductor on a Sixth avenue car, "who have a deadline limit of $1 a day for expenses—carfare, luncheon and all.

"How do I know? Any conductor of experience will tell you that he takes up more $1 bills on his early downtown trips in the morning than he does for the remainder of the day. I frequently have taken 10 and 12 on one car from men that I know work in offices down in the business district. We always have to start away from the barns in the morning with a pocketful of change. Some men hand me out a $1 bill every morning with unfailing regularity.

"Sometimes, just for fun, I say, 'Haven't you any less?' 'That is all I have,' is the reply. It is plain as a pikestaff that the one plunk is the limit they allow themselves for their days' expenses, or else it is all their wives will let them have. If there is a nickel or two left over from the previous day's allowance, they always leave the change at home. Some men don't like to carry more than enough for their day's expenses, so that they can tell the truth when touched for a small loan.

"Women and girls who work in the big stores travel on the same principle. When one of them opens her purse I can see at a glance that the 50 cents or a quarter that she hands me is all she has for her day's expenses. Fifty cents a day is about the limit for a working woman."

ADVERTISING AS A FINE ART.

"In Moscow," said Nathan Haskell Dole, translator of Tolstoi, "I saw a little child crying miserably one afternoon. He walked slowly down one of the principal streets, and his howls soon brought a big crowd around him.

"'What is the matter, my child? What troubles you?' everyone asked.

"The boy paused finally. He looked at the multitude which had assembled. Then, lifting up his voice, he shouted in a shrill treble:

"'I am lost. Will somebody please take me home to Ivan Troubetskoy, the champion clothier of the South End, who has just got in his new stock of spring overcoats, suits, neckties, shirts, hats and umbrellas, which he will sell cheaper than any one else in the city.'"

Ernest Thompson-Seton is a prominent member of a society for the preservation of Indian folk songs.

Local News.

Spiritual Lecture.—All seekers after truth are invited to the Spiritual lecture and tests to be given by Mrs. Reese in K. of P. hall, corner Pandora and Douglas streets on Sunday evening, at 8 o'clock. admission is free.

Fire at Cricket Grounds.—A fire occurred at ten time at the Victoria Cricket Club's grounds yesterday. A spark from the stove set light to the grass, which was dry, and the fire quickly spread. An alarm was sent in to the department and the fire was soon extinguished. The grass was too short to be dangerous.

International Telephone.—Mr. F. W. Kent, general manager of the B. C. Telephone Company, returned yesterday from Bellingham. With a party of men, Mr. Kent has been going over the proposed land route of the international telephone which will connect Bellingham with this city at Oak Bay. The trip was an interesting one, but not devoid of hardships.

An Enjoyable Trip.—A goodly number of Victorians took in the trip to Ganges Harbor yesterday. The party left by the Victoria Terminal Railway, and took steamer for the harbor, where the Maritime Provinces Association of Vancouver were holding their annual picnic. The Terminal City contingent arrived at the rendezvous on the Charmer and a most enjoyable day was spent.

Seaman's Funeral.—By an inadvertence, the concluding portion of the item in yesterday's Colonist referring to the death of the seaman Appleton on the steamer Stentor on Friday, was not published. It should have been stated that the funeral occurred on Saturday afternoon from the parlors of the B. C. Funeral Furnishing Co., the officers of the ship being in attendance, and Rev. F. H. Wood conducting services.

Pioneer Dead.—On Tuesday night James Wilson, aged 88 years, a native of Scotland, died in the Provincial Home, at Kamloops, of which he had been an inmate since 1895. He was one of the early pioneers of the province, having come to British Columbia in the employ of the Hudson's Bay Company 53 years ago. The funeral took place on Wednesday afternoon, Rev. I. W. Williamson officiating.

Royal Agricultural Society.—The Royal Agricultural hall, Westminster, built to celebrate the centenary of the Royal Agricultural Society, was opened by His Majesty the King on July 22. The proceedings were on an elaborate scale, and included the presentation of a number of addresses to the King and Queen. Among those present were the agent-general for British Columbia, Mr. Turner, and the Hon. F. J. Fulton, provincial secretary.

Off to the Markets.—Mr. W. T. Williams starts tomorrow for the east to select his spring stock of "semi-ready" clothing, a brand which this well known firm will handle exclusively in future. Mr. Williams will visit Toronto, London, Winnipeg, Quebec, etc., and will take in the world's fair on his return journey. A more select stock even than ever before handled by the Williams Company may be looked for on the return of the head of the firm, who will personally inspect the goods.

A Camp Fire Scene.—The store window which attracted most attention last night was that of F. Carne, the grocer, corner Yates and Broad streets. It was dressed to represent a camp fire scene, and as far as the fire was concerned was very realistic. By an ingenious arrangement an electric light was thrown on a series of red ribbons, which fluttered upwards to the current of an electric fan, producing a blazing effect. Over the flames was suspended the camp kettle in the orthodox style, while the tents on the green sward of a miniature lake were occupied and alight. In taking in the scene the spectators also witnessed a choice collection of such good things as a camping party should have, and which can always be had at Carne's.

Doing Big Business.—Three full houses at the Grand theatre on Johnson street last night brought another successful week to a close, the bill, which included LeWill, Cashmore, the Malcolms, Gilmore and LeMoyne, and the Cox family of clever child singers, seeming to have fully satisfied the audiences during the week. Next week Manager Jamieson offers a fine programme which includes probably the most sensational act yet seen at the Grand. Coleman and Morris, sharp shooters, both with rifle and revolver; Marco Bros., ground and lofty tumblers, are the best in their line in the west; Gardner and Stoddard (Charles and Muriel), present a musical comedy sketch introducing impersonation, mimicry and music; Bence and Aller (Bert and Joe) have an up-to-date singing, talking and dancing act in three scenes, entitled "An Original Idea," and Mr. Frederic Roberts will sing the illustrated song, "My Mother Was a Northern Girl." A series of moving pictures illustrating scenes in Alaska and the Klondike, will conclude the performance.

THE INSIDE INN.

From the Baltimore American.

The visitor to the World's Fair walked timidly up to the clerk at the hotel desk and asked:

"Excuse me, sir; is this the Inside Inn? And, if so, is the proprietor of the Inside Inn in?"

"Yes," replied the clerk, with a faraway look in his eyes, "this is the Inside Inn, and you will find the proprietor of the Inside Inn outside by the inn's side. He has been keeping the Inside Inn for several weeks. He tells me that once when he took an ocean trip he couldn't keep his inside in, but that was inside information, and he didn't intend to get outside."

"All right," said the guest; "if this is the Inside Inn, we want to see its inside as well as its outside, before we look inside any of the outside inns. If we like the Inside Inn's inside and outside better than we like the outside inns' outside and inside we may bring our things from outside inside and stop inside the Inside Inn. Because we won't have to go from the inside outside or come back from the outside inside when we're seeing the fair, but can remain inside or outside the Inside Inn, it being the only inn inside the grounds. The other ones are on the outside, and furnish no more comforts for the guests' inside or outside than does the Inside Inn with exhibits close outside at the inn's side—that is, the Inside Inn's side. In——"

But the clerk had fainted and fallen inside the Inside Inn's desk, and bellboys were hurrying with water for his outside and brandy for his inside, though in their excitement they got that which was meant for his inside outside and that which was for his outside inside.

TWITCHING OF THE NERVES

Dizzy Spells and Extreme Nervous Exhaustion—Fourteen Boxes of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food Made Thorough Cure.

Miss Lena Hiebert, Lowe Farm, Man., writes: "I had suffered for two years with dizzy spells, pains in the back, cold hands and feet, nervousness, jerking of the limbs, sore tongue, soreness of arms and shoulders, and general exhaustion. About seven months ago I became so nervous that I could not sleep, and could not do the least bit of work without suffering dreadfully from pains in the back. I could hardly walk, could eat very little, and felt that people were always watching my body twitch. I tried several medicines with little effect, and was a mere skeleton of skin and bone about to give up in despair when I heard about Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and began using it. I have used in all fourteen boxes of this preparation, and it has built me up until I am now strong and well again."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, six boxes for $2.50, of all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. To protect you against imitations, the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt-book author, are on every box.

SMALL BOY'S DIARY.

There is a certain 9-year-old boy in this city who is keeping a diary. The book was given him last Christmas by a relative, and his father had forgotten all about it until he accidentally found the volume the other day. Curious to see what his small son had written in it, he opened the book and found that the diary had been faithfully kept. Here are a few of the entries:

"I am 9 years old today. Looked in the glass, but whiskers ain't sproutin' yet."

"Sassed a boy. Got licked."

"Pop borrowed 10 cents for car fair, that makes $1.15 he owes me. Wonder if he ever get it."

"Jimmie —— stole my ball. I lickt him for it."

"As Pop for some of my money and he giv me a nickil. I wan that doler."

"We feloes got up a baseball club today. Ime pitcher. If I had that doler 15 I could get a unaform."

"Pop got paid today and gave me my money."

"Mamma borrid a doler. Darn these people anyway. A feloe can't save nothin."

"Ast Pop about banks. I wan to put my money were carfair aint so skarse."

"Got lickt again."

There was more of this, but "Pop" had read enough. As a result, there was a conference, and now the arrangement is to pay 5 per cent. a week interest, and settle every pay day. The kid got his "unaform."

IF YOU ARE NOT SLEEPING WELL,

You ought to know that it means danger. Sleep is the golden thread that binds together all the bodily well being. Without it there can be no continuance of bodily or mental vigor, or the ability to work well, and certainly there can be no high spirits. Sleeplessness tells you that there is something awfully wrong going on. It tells you of poor digestion and assimilation, the formation of watery blood and serious disease will soon follow.

Nothing so surely restores sleep as Ferrozone. It's not a narcotic, it simply makes blood. If the blood is good every part of the body is well nourished. The brain, nervous system, muscles—everything gets well when the blood is good. Everything gets wrong when it is poor and insufficient.

Take Ferrozone. Be astounded at the quick improvement in your strength. You get ability to work, to sleep well and to eat lots. When you sleep well and eat well, naturally you get well.

Another shipment just arrived of those useful little folding Whitney Go-Carts at Weilers. They are without doubt the delight of mothers and children, $4.50, $5.00, $5.50 and $6.00 each at Weiler Bros., Government and Broughton, fourth floor.

20th Century Shorthand

VICTORIA Studio now open, over Imperial Bank.

VANCOUVER Studio now open, Granville Street.

No Quarterly Fees. No Attending Classes. No Books to Buy

So Totally Different to All Others.

The fee for the full course to completion is $40, or by easy payments of $1 each (or $16 in advance), and the balance of $20 on completion. Circulars post free. Visitors should call at the Studio for a 2-minutes' free lesson.

The 20TH CENTURY SHORTHAND. Principal, MR. NORTON PRINTZ, Late Special Reporter British Houses of Lords, Commons, and High Courts.

Pupils may be seen IN and OUT of the studio all day; they come for ten minutes at their own convenient time from 8 in the morning, till 8 at night.

The youngest pupil is aged 13½, the eldest 82. We recommend the very youngest to take up shorthand and typewriting, even if at seven years of age, typing should come FIRST, as there is nothing that teaches them to spell so correctly, or develops their judgment so well.

We have two pupils who could not speak one sentence in English a week ago. On the typewriter they are talking and spelling in a wonderful manner. We have all the good makes of Machines, all new; no buckjumpers.

Ten days pupil, No 24001, writes: "I write your shorthand with greater ease and freedom than I did after . . . . . for four months' hard study. When written, yours is very easy to read."

Twelve days pupil No. 24007, writes: "I like your shorthand exceedingly: I now write 50 words a minute. It is a most fascinating study."

POSTAL pupil No. 23989, says: "Much simpler than . . . . . I have done 319 words in three minutes 22 seconds (over 100 words a minute), new and unrehearsed matter. I can read it like print. I have been a pupil four weeks. I wish you every success; you deserve it.'

Pupil No. 23998 says: "My friends are surprised at my progress. I have beaten my school mates in four weeks who have been worrying at other systems for months, one for 15 months. They ALL admit it."

Editor of a B. C. paper writes: "I found . . . . . too difficult, and I could not spare the time necessary to master it. Yours is just the thing; pick it up for ten minutes and learn something; already been most useful to me for private notes."

Pupil No. 24009, lady from Mainland on a visit to Victoria, passed 60 words a minute after ten days, taking balance of lessons home with her, as they are quite easy.

Postal pupil writes: "The further I go the better I like it."

Pupil No. 24013 says: "The strokes are all so graceful and scientifically constructed. They are so easily remembered. I found not the least difficulty, and look upon it as an agreeable pastime."

Pupil No. 24011 says: "It is easily grasped. I like it very much. Can do 60 words a minute now in by sixth lesson."

Bank Manager pupil 24002: "I find it excellent, so useful for private notes. I treat it as a pastime.'

Pupil 24016, enrolled 21st July, and on 25th—5 days—6 hours a day at the Studio, did 60 words a minute.

Pupil 24021 (High School Boy), enrolled 27th July, and on the 5th August, 7 clear days, passed over 50 words a minute.

Pupil 24014 says: "Like it very much; only requires a little stickability." (Note—This is a peculiar phrase, but it is what he said. Testimonials should be copied word for word.)

Pupil 24022 says: "Your shorthand gets most interesting; now been a pupil 7 days and am in fourth lesson. I like it very much."

No. 23976, postal pupil at Yukon, writes: "Done 100 words a minute after 14 days' practice. How is that for a sour dough?"

Pupil 24024 says: "Have just written 30 words a minute after studying for about half as many hours. Was only enrolled on 1st August."

Late Cabbage, Bucoli, Brussels Sprouts, Etc.

50c. PER BOX.

JOHNSTON'S SEED STORE, City Market

GRANITE and MARBLE WORKS

Monuments, Tablets, Granite Copings, etc., at lowest prices consistent with first class stock and workmanship.

A. STEWART

Cor. Yates and Blanchard Sts.

Picnic Hams, per lb 12½c

Costello Oporto, per quart bottle 50c

Col. Steele Cigars (real good) each 5c

CARNE'S CASH GROCERY

The B.C. Telephone Co.

LIMITED.

HAS NOW OPENED AN EXCHANGE AT

LADYSMITH

WITH THE FOLLOWING SUBSCRIBERS:

45 Abbottsford Hotel—A. J. McMurtrie ..... Esplanade
17 Balagno, S. B.—General Store ..... Roberts Street
16 Barera, Felix—Bottling Works ..... Roberts Street
24 Blair & Adam—General Merchants ..... First Avenue
2 Canadian Bank of Commerce ..... First Avenue
58 Conway, T. D.—Residence ..... First Avenue
47 C. P. R. Telegraph ..... Station
64 Dillon, H. A.—Real Estate ..... First Avenue
63 Europe Hotel—G. Giachero ..... First Avenue
48 E. & N. Railway Station .....
51 Happy Home Hotel—G. B. Dyer ..... First Avenue
28 Hawes, Fred—Residence .....
70 Hemans & Walmsley—Butchers ..... First Avenue
31 Island Home Hotel—Bates & Knight ..... First Avenue
66 Johnson, David—Express ..... Kitchener Street
55 Kiddie, Thomas—Residence .....
14 Kings Hotel—W. Joseph ..... Fourth Avenue
53 Ladysmith Iron Works .....
46 Ladysmith Lumber Co., Ltd. .....
71 Leigh, J. M.—Teamster ..... High Street
49 Leiser, Simon, & Co., Ltd.—Merchants ..... Gatacre Street
67 Morrison, W. E.—General Store ..... First Avenue
22 Nicholson, D.—Residence ..... Roberts Street
44 Pannell & Plaskett—Butchers ..... Gatacre Street
56 Portland Hotel—Angelo Tate ..... First Avenue
57 Pretoria Hotel—John Tha ..... First Avenue
4 Simpson, W. R.—Barrister ..... First Avenue
15 Smith, J. X.—Residence ..... Fifth Avenue
80 Southin, W. W.—Residence ..... Roberts Street
54 Tyee Smelter .....
59 Union Brewery .....
18 Wasson, Dr. H. J.—Office and Residence ..... High Street
61 Watson, W. J.—Residence ..... First Avenue
Wellington Colliery Company:
65 General Offices.
29 Colliery Wharf.
A52 Wellington Extension Mines Office.

Subscribers in Victoria can get direct and immediate connection with any of the above subscribers at Ladysmith. Ask for "Long Distance." Service PROMPT, Talking PERFECT.

R. Cunningham & Son

General Merchants

Port Essington and Hazelton, B.C.

GENERAL STORES.—A large stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, etc., always kept on hand.

HOTEL ESSINGTON.—First-class accommodation, good cuisine, terms moderate.

ESSINGTON STEAM SAW MILL.—Prepared to supply at short notice all classes of rough and dressed lumber, Spruce, Red and Yellow Cedar; box lumber and shingles.

STEAMER HAZELTON.—Connecting with Mail Boats for Victoria and Vancouver for Hazelton, the head of navigation on the Skeena River.

STEAMER CHIEFTAIN.—A large and powerful tug boat, open for charters.

PUREMILK

DON'T WAIT

For an Emergency Always Have on Hand a Supply

OF

BORDEN'S

EAGLE Brand Condensed MILK | PEERLESS Brand Evaporated CREAM

SOLD EVERYWHERE

Better and Safer Than Fresh Milk

Made in Canada.

Western Canadian Can Company.

CLIFF SONS, Proprietors.

Manufacturers of Tin Cans of Every Description.

ADDRESS

P. O. Box 101, NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.

Heavy Machinery

when babbitted with Imperial babbitt, runs true. No charge if metal is not the best in the world.

The Canada Metal Co., Toronto, Ont

Be sure the heels

GOLD SEAL CRACK-PROOF MINING BOOTS

Be sure that the heels and knees are stamped as per cut and that each boot has our "Gold Seal" stamp on the leg. Manufactured only by

GOODYEAR RUBBER COMPANY

73 and 75 First St., Portland

Beware of Imitations. R. H. PEASE, President.

Quarrying Ore At Cliff Mine

First Shipments to the Smelter Reported to Run $14 a Ton.

Two Northport Furnaces May Shut Down—Reports From Velvet-Portland.

Rossland, Aug. 5.—Scores of Rosslanders visited the Cliff mine during the past week, and the consensus of opinion is strongly favorable. Special interest attaches to the operations because of the introduction of quarrying methods. The mountain rises almost like a wall at the point where the No. 1 quarry has been opened, and the vein outcrops slightly over 11 feet in width. Several rounds of holes have been blasted, and the showing is remarkably good. Between walls the ore is solid and free from gangue. Assay samples show satisfactory results, and the outcome of smelter shipments are awaited with interest. The ore can be quarried at a low cost, and if the vein continues into the hill many thousands of tons can be cheaply broken down without underground workings.

An unofficial statement is that the initial shipments of Cliff ore ran $14 per ton, which allows comfortable profits. A contract for teaming ore has been let to J. F. Linburg, the product to be delivered at the Nickel Plate siding. No smelting contract has been closed, but the ore will go to Grand Forks for the present at least.

JUMBO MAKES A RECORD.

The Jumbo mine established a new record for shipments this week, 450 tons having been shipped to the Granby smelter. Later on the mine will increase its output to 100 tons daily, employing four teams instead of two, as at present. Railroad construction to the mine will probably be postponed to next year, when the ore body will be opened up to the second level at least. The spur will cost $50,000, owing to the heavy gradient to be overcome. The intermediate level is rapidly approaching the ore body, quantities of iron characteristic of the outside formation having come into the tunnel. The new compressor plant is working perfectly. One large machine drill is employed in stoping and a second on development in the intermediate. M. R. Galusha, manager of the Jumbo, went to Spokane today on a business trip.

LE ROI RESERVES AT SMELTER.

The reserves of the Le Roi ore at the Northport smelter will be exhausted on or about August 10. It is expected that two furnaces will go dark, and that two will be kept running on the high grade product now being mined, but no authoritative statement is forthcoming. A. J. McMillan, managing director, is in London, and John H. Mackenzie, consulting engineer, is on a flying trip to San Francisco.

Development in the Le Roi is being continued. Special interest attaches to the winze at the 1,350 level. This has reached a depth of 75 feet, and is said to be in solid ore of the same grade as that on the level. No additional developments are to hand respecting the proposed Le Roi concentrator. Experiments at the O. K. mill are proceeding steadily.

Friends of S. F. Parrish, late manager of the Le Roi, have purchased for presentation to him a beautiful ring containing a two and a half carat diamond of perfect water.

Continued favorable reports come from the Velvet-Portland mine and mill. The showing in the Portland mine is described as improving rapidly, and the upwatering of the Velvet has commenced. The water pumped therefrom will be utilized at the concentrator. An average of 45 tons of ore is now passing through the concentrator daily, and the results are claimed to be most satisfactory.

The Kootenay mine ceases shipping tonight. For several months a large tonnage has been extracted for fluxing purposes at the Northport smelter, and the curtailing of smelting operations renders this unnecessary. Development work below the 1,200 level of the Kootenay will be continued with a reduced force.

Piles To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles, the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. 60c a box, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & CO., Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Ointment

TUBERCULOSIS IN MEN AND ANIMALS.

Literary Digest.

Is the disease of cattle known as "tuberculosis" the same as the human malady of that name? And can it be transmitted respectively from cattle to man and vice versa? In an address delivered three years ago, that attracted wide attention, Dr. Robert Koch, the noted German specialist, asserted that the diseases are different, that the human variety can not be transmitted to cattle, and that the bovine variety in all probability is seldom given to man. This was vastly important, if true; but its truth has been seriously doubted. Behring, one of Koch's most distinguished pupils, the inventor of the anti-diphtheretic serum, asserted, on the contrary, that infected cow's milk is the main source of tuberculosis in infants. A British Government commission appointed recently to investigate this important question has handed in a preliminary report from which it would appear that the human disease may be given to cattle, and that the resulting form can be distinguished in no way from the other. Presumably the diseases are one and the same, and our precautions against infected meat and milk should not be relaxed. Says a reviewer of the report in Nature (London):

"The first line of inquiry upon which the commission entered was to ascertain the effects produced by introducing into the body of the bovine animal, either through the alimentary canal as food or directly into the tissues by subcutaneous or other injection, tuberculous material of human origin—that is, material containing living tubercle bacili obtained from various cases of tuberculous disease in human beings, and how far these effects resembled or differed from the effects produced by introducing into the bovine animal under conditions as similar as possible tuberculous material of bovine origin—that is, material containing living tubercle bacilli obtained from cases of tuberculous disease in the cow, calf or ox. More than twenty strains of tubercle bacilli have been employed—that is to say, the material taken from more than twenty cases of tuberculous disease in human beings. The effects produced were compared with those resulting from the injection of different strains of tuberculous material of bovine origin * * * and so far, both in broad, general features, and finer histological details, the two conditions have been found to be identical. The commission has so far failed to discover any character by which the one could be distinguished from the other, and the records contain accounts of the post mortem examination of bovine animals infected with tuberculous material of human origin, which might be used as typical descriptions of ordinary bovine tuberculosis.

"There is no doubt that this interim report will be useful in strengthening the hands of local authorities, medical officers of health, and others, who have been struggling in difficult circumstances to obtain for the people a purer milk supply and food free from tuberculous contamination. As stated by the commissioners, the results obtained seem to show quite clearly that it would be most unwise to frame or modify legislative measures in accordance with the view that human and bovine tubercle bacilli are specifically different from each other, and that the disease caused by the one is a wholly different thing from the disease caused by the other.

Birth of the Copper Industry

Ore Was Smelted and Wrought Long Before Iron Was Commercially Treated.

Boundary District Chief Producer in Canada—Camp's Growing Importance.

It will undoubtedly surprise many to learn that copper was discovered, smelted and wrought into useful implements long before man had learned the art of smelting iron. In Asia Minor, the cradle of the Caucasian race, many weapons, useful instruments and ornaments of bronze, made of copper and tin, have been found in buried cities thousands of years old. In the legendary accounts of primitive races, which were orally handed down from generation to generation, it is plainly shown that gold, silver and copper were known and used centuries before iron; the former for ornaments, the latter for utensils and weapons.

The aboriginal peoples of North America were unacquainted with the use of iron, but the more enlightened had abundant stores of copper, gold and silver. Copper was mined on the shores of Lake Superior and distributed as far south as Mexico centuries ago. The mound builders of North America were successful metallurgists and also possessed the art of tempering copper, as utensils of fair finish and highly tempered are found in the ancient mounds along the shores of Lake Superior and far south.

GREEK AND ROMAN COPPER MINES.

The Greeks and Romans extensively mined and used copper for utilitarian purposes, in the arts and for ornamental embellishments in architecture. Copper mines were worked on the island of Cyprus, but the chief source of supply was Spain, the Rio Tinto mines of that country having been worked by the Phoenicians, Carthaginians, Romans and Moors in ancient days, it being estimated that during this period 30,000,000 tons of high grade ores were extracted. Lying above the slag piles left by the Phoenicians is a 10-foot bed of alluvium, on top of which are the Carthago-Roman slags. It is an interesting fact that the Roman practice of smelting was of the highest order, as the slags left by them are as clean as those produced today.

MODERN COPPER MINING.

Upon Europe awakening from the unprogressive era of the dark ages, the copper and the tin mines of Cornwall became sources of great wealth to their owners, who had received them in compensation for military services rendered the crown, and at the beginning of the 18th century the Cornwall mines were producing the largest part of the world's supply.

In 1866 the Calumet-Hecla mines of the Lake Superior country were opened and soon took first rank among the copper mines of the world.

The mines of the Butte district, Montana, which were originally operated for their gold and silver values, began to produce copper in the early 80s, and the production has steadily increased until the district has become the greatest copper producer of the world.

The Arizona copper mines center in the United Verde mines at Jerome, owned principally by Senator W. A. Clark of Montana. The production of refined copper from these mines during 1903 exceeded 30,000,000 pounds.

BOUNDARY COPPER DISTRICT.

In Canada the Boundary district, immediately north of Spokane, leads in production and importance. The development of mines on the enormous low grade deposits of this district is constantly increasing, as is also the production of the older mines. The Trail district, of which Rossland, B. C., is the metropolis, ranks next to the Boundary district, and the production of copper in the Nelson, B. C., district is constantly increasing. British Columbia has a number of copper smelters, all of which are new and equipped with all modern appliances to effectuate the economical treatment of ore, and William F. Robertson, provincial mineralogist, estimates that the cost of reducing copper ores has been reduced to as low a figure as $1.50 per ton in cases where there is a union of all favorable conditions.

Throughout the mining districts of Washington, the Coeur d'Alene country of Idaho and on the Snake river, in Eastern Oregon, there is considerable copper ore being produced, and many promising prospects are being developed, which is constantly adding to the copper production of the districts directly tributary to Spokane.

WAY TO CURE DRUNKARDS.

Nailing Their Ears to the Sidewalk Is Persia's Persuasive Method.

(Sioux City Journal.)

"There is only one custom in our country which I would like to see established in America, and that is the custom of dealing with drunkards," said Isaac Yohannen, a Persian missionary who lectured to a large audience at the Norwegian Lutheran church last evening. "In our country when a man gets drunk we take him and nail him to the sidewalk, driving the spikes through his ears. Then when other people come along they spit in his face and kick him until he is sober. I think this method would do a great deal of good in America, because you have more drunkards than we do. There are no saloons in Persia, the chief beverage being home-made wine. They don't even know what beer is.

"Our officials have several ways of making prisoners confess to crimes," said Mr. Yohannen. "The favorite method is to take them on a stand around which all the people of the town gather, and then put out one eye. If the crime is not very great, an arm is cut off or a leg severed. If it is only a trivial offence, probably an ear is sacrificed. Very often innocent people are subjected to these torments, but it cannot be helped.

"The Persians very seldom hang a man for crime. If he kills another he is fined $15 and let go. If he kills ten or a dozen and the people finally decide that he ought to be put out of the way he is hanged. But he is not hanged as they hang men in this country. He is hanged by the feet and a heavy weight is tied to his head. Then he is allowed to die. If the accused prisoner is a woman her hair is shorn from her head, providing the offence is a trivial one. If it is a serious one she may be turned into a room filled with mad cats and be scratched to death.

"Persian jails are dark cellars and contain no furniture whatever. The government doesn't feed prisoners; this being left to friends of the accused. If he happens to have no friends he will starve to death. Oftentimes when food is brought by friends the keepers of the prison and other officials appropriate it so that the prisoners have to go hungry."

Contracted Chronic Diarrhoea While in the Philippines.

"While with the U. S. Army in the Philippines, I contracted chronic diarrhoea. I suffered severely from this terrible disease for over three years and tried the prescriptions of numerous physicians, but found nothing that did me any good until I tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, two small bottles of which entirely cured me and I have since had no return of the disease."—Herman Stein, 212 N. Union Ave., Pueblo, Colorado. This remedy is for sale by all druggists.

Second Cycle of Musical Festivals

Mr. Harlss Makes Proposal of Much Interest to People of Victoria.

Plans of a Big Event In Which This City Will Be Included.

Mr. Charles A. E. Harriss, of Ottawa, through whose enthusiastic interest in the cause of music the great cycle of musical festivals was organized and carried out in 1903, has in view the holding of a second cycle in the spring of 1905 and has made a proposal of more than ordinary interest to the music lovers of Victoria. He requires the co-operation of the cities of Canada, and if they will provide choruses he will arrange with a leader of musical thought in England (Sir Alexander Mackenzie, if he can possibly be spared from the Royal Academy) to conduct, will engage soloists of the first rank from England, and will bring a professional orchestra from the east. The local chorus must be self-governed, bear the cost of practices, hire of concert hall and other local expenses, and in return take 25 per cent. of the receipts accruing from the festival. The receipts from the last festival in Victoria were approximately $2,400, so that a chorus here could safely rely upon receiving $600, which should be ample for its expenses.

These festivals are assured as far as Winnipeg, but to enable him to face the great financial risk of including British Columbia in the cycle, Mr. Harriss requires the united efforts of Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster to make it possible. Under the most favorable conditions it is easy to see that Mr. Harriss cannot possibly gain financially by visiting this Province, the enormous cost of traveling for artists and orchestra to and from Winnipeg, their fees—which have to be paid whether they are performing or not—is a burden which probably no other man in the world would dare face. It means a journey of about 5,000 miles for one week's work, but to quote Mr. Harriss' own words, "it is because it is so impossible that I feel the great desire to carry it out again, but I simply cannot carry the entire load, and the local towns must do the local work against what I do and reimburse itself out of the 25 per cent. of the receipts. Festival making is not money making, but, so far as I can see, the local clubs would be on the safe side."

Vancouver already has a choral society in full working order, and is in communication with Mr. Harriss on the subject of next year's festivals.

Apart from the financial side of the question, there is the artistic side to be considered. Last year's festival marked a distinct advance in the musical history of Victoria. It amply demonstrated the great wealth of vocal talent in the city which, if properly organized and assisted by an orchestra such as Mr. Harriss promises to bring, could ascend to far greater heights than is at present possible. Works of the great masters in music could be rendered as they were meant to be rendered, every member of the chorus would gain in musical knowledge and experience, and would be brought into close contact with one of the leaders of musical thought in England.

This effort of Mr. Harriss is a musical educational work, and not (as can readily be seen from his proposal) a speculative undertaking. The press, both in Canada and England, were loud in their praise of last year's cycle. No man or body of men has ever had the courage to organize a series of festivals from Land's End to John o' Groats—which, compared with an undertaking ranging from the Atlantic to the Pacific, would be but a small work. The organization of these festivals necessitated enormous work and financial risk. Mr. Harriss wishes them to become permanent, but this can only be accomplished if they are self-supporting. If they are then each succeeding year will bring a great conductor and composer to Canada to stimulate and educate the musical amateurs to "greater music," and afford the musical profession the needed opportunity of exchanging musical thought with the foremost musicians of the times, all of which will conduce musically to our country's well being and fit us as a nation capable of holding a place second to none as a musical community.

To enable Victoria to take advantage of Mr. Harriss' offer it will be necessary for those who have the welfare of music at heart to meet and discuss the scheme in all its bearings. A chorus could then be organized, the members of which would elect their own conductor, committee, etc., and place themselves in communication with Mr. Harriss. Early action is necessary on account of the length of time it would take to make the arrangements with the festival conductor and soloists in England.

BELTING

Our "Extra"

Will reduce running expenses—write us

THE J. C. LARSEN BELTING CO. OAK EXTRA TANNED EST 1856

Montreal Toronto

Vancouver Engineering Works Ltd., Agents.

For the Children

—to insure them bright eyes and rosy cheeks, sound health and good spirits, give them in hot weather that most delightful home beverage,

HIRES Rootbeer

Full of pop, foam, fizz, and sparkle. The young folks share with their elders the love of this best of all temperance drinks.

A package makes five gallons. Sold everywhere, or by mail for 25c. Beware of imitations.

W. P. DOWNEY,
Sole Agent,
26 St Peter st, Montreal Can.

10c. Gen. Adm. **GRAND** 20c Res. Seats

2.30 to 4.30 **DAILY** 7.30 to 10.30

Matinees 10c All Over
E. JAMIESON, Mgr.

MARCO BROS.
COLEMAN & MEXIS.
THE GARDNERS.
BENCE & ALLER.
FREDERIC ROBERTS.
NEW MOVING PICTURES.

50 JOHNSON ST.
Go where the crowds go.

Henry's Nurseries

100,000 Bulbs to arrive soon from Holland, France and Japan. Thousands of Fruit and Ornamental Trees. Rhododendrons, Roses, Greenhouse and Hardy Plants. For Fall Planting. Home Grown and Imported Garden, Field and Flower Seeds. Always in stock in season. Eastern prices or less. White Labor. Fertilizers, Bee Hives and Supplies. Floral Designs.

Buy Direct and Save Agents Commission.

Catalogue Free. M. J. HENRY.
3010 Westminster Road, Vancouver, B.C.

BEST QUALITY SHINGLES

Rough and Dressed "Lumber," etc., for sale at lowest rates.

MOORE & WHITTINGTON
CONTRACTORS
and Lumber Dealers.
Mill at Colwood. Factory 159 Yates St.
Phone A750.

Business For Sale

A hotel business with bar well furnished, centrally located. For terms and further particulars address "Hotel," Colonist office.

FOR SALE

A Modern Machine Shop, Brass and Iron Foundry Equipment, at NEW WESTMINSTER, to be sold as a going concern. For particulars apply to
T. J. ARMSTRONG,
Court House, New Westminster.

To the Gorge

Steamer Dominion sails for the Gorge from landing near P. O. building daily at 10:30 a. m. and 1:30 p. m., and every hour after until 8:30 p. m.

Single Fare 10 cents

12 fares, $100; 25 fares, $2.00. Special trips and rates made for parties.

OCEANIC Steamship Company

For Hawaii Samoa, New Zealand and Australia.

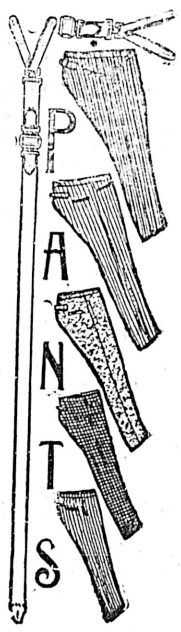
S. S. Ventura, for Auckland, Sydney, 2 p. m., Thursday, August 18.
S. S. ALAMEDA sails for Honolulu, Saturday, August 27, 11 a. m.
S. S. MARIPOSA, for Tahiti, September 14.

J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO., Agents, San Francisco.
R. P. RITHET & CO., LTD., Victoria.

Semi-Ready Business Change Sale

SUIT BARGAINS THIS WEEK

500 Men's and Youths' Fine Business Suits

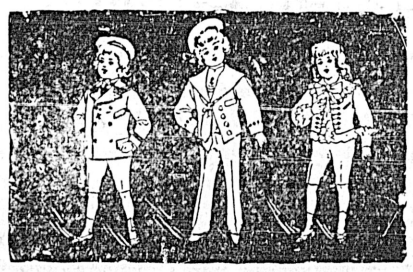


Boys' Straw Hats.....10c each
Boys' Suits.....Half Price

Job Lines in Summer Underwear at.....35c, 50c, 60c and 75c

STRAW HATS HALF PRICE.

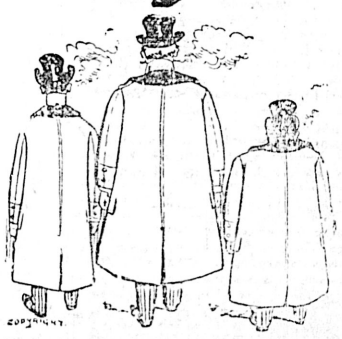
FLANNEL AND BEACH SUITS HALF PRICE.



Former Price		Price Now
$20.00	Suits,	$16.00
18.00	"	14.40
15.00	"	12.00
12.00	"	9.60
10.00	"	8.00
8.00	"	6.40
6.00	"	4.80

500 Suits to select from. Buy now.

All Pants, Suits, Raincoats and Overcoats Less one-fifth or 20 per cent. for Cash.



B. WILLIAMS & COMPANY

68-70 Yates Street

The Colonist.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 7, 1904.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability.

No. 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

A. S. SARGISON, Managing Director.

THE COLONIST CIRCULATION

FIGURES TELL THE TALE

Daily Average, 1902 3552
Daily Average, 1903 3695
Daily Average, July, 1903 3726
Daily Average, July, 1904.4412
July 31st, 1903.....3620
July 31st, 1904....5350

Circulation books open to all. Advertising contracts made on this basis.

SACAJAWEA, OR THE BIRD WOMAN.

In our supplement we present two illustrations of designs submitted for a statue proposed to be erected at Portland next year in connection with the Lewis and Clark exposition. The statue will be the outcome of the efforts of the women of several of the Pacific Coast states to do honor to the memory of a heroine, whose services have been of an immense value to the United States in an exploratory expedition which did so much to determine the Oregon boundary in favor of that country. Few of our readers, probably, have ever heard of Sacajawea, at least those who have not read the story of Lewis and Clark's expedition as told in their own journals, by Patrick Gass, by Elliott Coues, by Brooks, by Mrs. Dye and others. Few, indeed, who have not made a study of Northwest Coast history, know much about Lewis and Clark, whose coming to the mouth of the Columbia river in 1805 overland will be celebrated next year by a big fair at Portland, Oregon. Nevertheless, the expedition that was so successfully conducted by these two intrepid frontiersmen was epoch-making in regard to this coast. Upon the events and circumstances connected with and related to it depended to a large measure what has subsequently transpired to bring under the flag of the United States all the country south of the 49th parallel as far as California. We do not say that it all rightly belonged to Great Britain, but her claims to it would have been superior to those of any other nation, except Spain, had not the far-seeing President Jefferson conceived that an official expedition of discovery and exploration to the Pacific Coast overland would greatly strengthen the rights of the United States to the country west of the Rocky Mountains when the time came for the question of exclusive sovereignty finally to be settled. In 1803 Lousiana Territory, which embraced all the country west of the Mississippi to the Rocky Mountains and from the Gulf of Mexico north as far as the 49th parallel, was transferred to the United States as the result of purchase. At that day, apart from a few scattered fur traders and trappers, there was not in all that vast country a single white man. It was absolutely a terra incognita. It was peopled with numerous tribes of Indians, who roamed the prairies in primitive freedom, hunted and killed buffalo as a staple of diet, carried on endless inter-tribal warfare and scalped each other in the good old way that had existed from time beyond the limits of tradition. It was at a time when the Red Man of America presented his most picturesque aspect.

We do not propose here to go into an exposition of the rights and wrongs of the Oregon Boundary question, or attempt to define even the somewhat vague and uncertain limits of the Louisiana Territory, or to explain fully in what way the Lewis and Clark expedition affected the final settlement of these questions. It would take too long. Briefly, however, Lewis and Clark—Meriwether Lewis, by the way, had been private secretary of President Jefferson, who chose him as one of the joint leaders of the expedition—started from St. Louis on May 14th, 1804, in charge of a party that consisted of 45 members, including captains, guides, interpreters, hunters, soldiers, servants, etc. They camped among the Mandan Indians for the winter, about 1,600 miles from St. Louis; they caught sight of the Rocky Mountains on May 26th; crossed over them in September; started down the Columbia river on October 16th; and reached the Pacific Ocean on November 7th. They wintered on the Coast, started back on March 23rd, 1806, and reached St. Louis September 23rd the same year. They were entirely shut off from all communication with the rest of the world for nearly a year and a half. During the journey to and from the mouth of the Columbia terrible hardships were suffered, but a great mass of valuable information concerning the country traversed was collected, including data respecting fauna and flora, climate, Indian tribes, and the physical conformation of a very vast stretch of territory. The only expedition more notable in American history for results was that of Sir Alexander Mackenzie, the famous explorer of the Mackenzie river, who in 1793 was the first to see the Pacific Ocean from a journey through the hinterland. We, of course, except the Spanish expeditions, across the Isthmus of a much earlier date. Mackenzie led the way, and his example undoubtedly inspired Jefferson, and his experience rendered it easier for Lewis and Clark, who were in every way much better provided for and equipped. Nearly every one has read Washington Irving's "Astoria," which is an account—somewhat exaggerated, perhaps,—of the expedition fitted out by old Astor, the fur trader, who wished to be for the Oregon territory what the Hudson's Bay Company and Northwest Fur Company were to Rupert's Land and the great Northwest generally. This took place a few years later and followed in the tracks of Lewis and Clark so far as the land division of the enterprise was concerned. The founding of Astoria was the direct result, which had an important bearing in diplomatic negotiations respecting the fixing of the boundary, but otherwise nothing of great moment came of it. In fact, from Astor's point of view the enterprise was a complete failure. Astoria was sold to the Northwest Company just before H. M. S. Raccoon sailed in to take possession, and thus robbed the commander of the glory of seizure. This was during the war of 1812. Though the fort, which had been christened George, in honor of the King, remained the property of the fur company, it was among the "territory" restored after the war to the United States—a fatal recognition of rights that never existed. For hardships and heroism of endurance the Astor expedition eclipsed its great predecessor. It will remain ever memorable in the annals of American pioneering.

To come, however, to our heroine. She had been captured by the Blackfeet in a war of extermination with the Shoshones, or Snake Indians, and when Lewis and Clark, in coming up the Missouri reached the Mandans and Mintarees, among whom they wintered, they found Sacajawea the wife and slave of a French Canadian voyageur settled amongst the Indians. Chabonneau, for such was his name, was hired as an interpreter, and his faithful spouse accompanied him. She proved to be not only useful, but was indispensable. She was more than a guide and an interpreter; she was a passport through a country filled with hostile Indians. To her the final success of the expedition was due. Dr. James K. Hosmer, editor of the Lewis and Clark journals, speaking of their experience upon entering the mountains relates the following:

"As the summer waned the party approached the gates of the mountains where the canoes must be foresaken, and the horses obtained with which it would be possible to cross the divide to the head springs of the Columbia. Thus far since leaving the Mandans, there had been neither sight nor sound of man; nor as the mountains rose before them was there a trace of human beings except in camps deserted months before. The captains ranged far ahead of their men; but though at last glimpses were obtained of Indians at a distance, these at once hurried away, avoiding all contact. Caution, for those mountain tribes, in fact, was the price of existence. When the case for Lewis and Clark was growing desperate, and the possibility appeared that the attempt must be abandoned and the expedition go back, the Bird-woman began to dance and sing. She was once more among the haunts of her people; she recognized the valley into which they had penetrated as the place where five or six years before she had been taken captive. Presently some Indian women were brought in, who abandoned by the men, had been left to fall into the hands of the strangers. As the poor creatures cowered before their captors, bending their heads to receive their death blow, suddenly a young girl, catching sight of Sacajawea, rushed toward her. She was a tribeswoman, who having been captured at the same time with the Bird-woman, had for a time undergone with her the pains of bondage. Escaping, however, the friend had found her people again. Now a second time losing her freedom, as she supposed, she descried among the newcomers no other than her old companion. The two squaws embraced tenderly. The Shoshone women acting as guides and intercessors, brought back the warriors. It was the very band of the Bird-woman that at last had been reached, and when presently at the council she began to interpret the speech of the chief, lo, it was her own brother whose words she was translating! A firm friendship was at once established between the party and the Shoshones; the Indian girl had made further progress possible."

Henceforward all was plain sailing. The mouth of the Columbia was reached, not, of course, without great difficulties. Both going and returning she was their helper and saviour in many ways. No beautiful romance is woven about her life, as about that of the celebrated Pocohantas. Sacajawea was a simple slave and the dutiful wife of a voyageur whose burdens as well as her own she uncomplainingly bore as was the wont of women of her kind. But her reward has come and hereafter she will rank in Indian annals of the West along with Pochantas of the East. Upon the return of the party home she took up her abode with her husband at the place from which she started and she was merged into the oblivion of a race that has left no records of its daily life. The writer from whom we have quoted remarks that the student of Lewis and Clark reads with a pang that while Chabonneau received $500 for his services, Sacajawea received nothing, not even her freedom; and it is perhaps the most serious blemish upon the fame of the captains that, for all the record shows, the gentle faithfulness, the affection, the extraordinary skill of this daughter of the wilderness remained unrequited.

THE "CURSE" OF LABOR.

It is unfortunate for the world that the words of the Lord to Adam: "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread, till thou return unto the ground" have been popularly construed to mean something else than what they should mean. As a result a stigma has been placed upon labor, which involves physical effort as a means of making a livelihood, or in fact to labor of any kind with a view to daily sustenance. Hence labor—we mean work—became to be regarded as a virtue only when it was a necessity. Hence, robbery, knavery, pillage and many forms of vicious and criminal effort to evade the necessity of laboring for a living—even though the alternative form often involves more effort and greater risk, inconvenience and suffering. The tramp will expose himself to the cuffs and jeers of the world, feed on cold comfort and gnaw bones, dress in tatters, and sleep in outhouses—all to avoid the very much less strenuous life of earning a wage. So fakirs, schemers, professional gamblers, confidence men and a host of others who live on their wits, rack their brains daily and go from one hard shift to another, enjoying neither comfort in life, peace of conscience, nor the respect of their fellows—all for what? To avoid work, which in the great majority of cases would be much easier, very much less hazardous and very much more conducive to happiness.

Practically all forms of evil in this world have arisen from false ideals in life, the result of this old, old poison of a man earning his daily bread by the "sweat of his brow." It's the way we should earn it. Sweating is nature's method of eliminating what the old physiologists designated as the evil humors of the blood. The man who never sweats as the result of hearty exercise and effort has to resort to doctors and to drugs, and, dare we say it, physically at least, his last stage is worse than the first. Doctors and drugs are part of a useful mechanism of prevention and correction that we all must, in our present highly complex system of civilization, at times employ but they can never become substitutes for nature's methods of keeping well.

The education which fails to take note of the fact of an active, practical career of useful work as the only real object in view is little else than a system of refined laziness. That our educational systems in the past have placed undue importance upon mere academics and neglected the importance of manual labor of some kind—and all labor is manual—are only too true, and account for the fact that there has been such a large crop of persons in the world who exist mainly by the exercise of their wits. Note the dominant ideal of the persons who do hard work with a competence in view. It is at some time to have sufficient wealth to enjoy life and do nothing. We do not say that is the object of every person who wants to be rich; but back of everything there is usually the hope of our one day being able to take our ease. That very ideal is a perversion of the objects of existence. There is a streak of laziness in most of us, and if we overcome it now for the nonce it is because we hope to afford to be lazy later on. The universal aversion to work, which as we have seen was incorporated into theology thousands of years ago, is best shown by the popular conception of what Heaven is. To us it is, or has been, a place or state of existence in which there is absolutely nothing to do but loll around on the banks of beautiful, shaded river banks, and strum lazily on stringed instruments. It is purely the Oriental conception of an ideal existence under conditions as they were when the first definite notions of heaven were formulated, which have been handed down to us. In other words, it is one everlasting loaf. The Indian of North America has created a hereafter consisting of a splendid succession of hunting scenes, feastings and war dances. If a typical modern Britisher had invented heaven he would have made provision for ample golf links and a series of "ripping" Derbies and Henleys, with jolly good dinners as aftermath. The Heaven of the Bible, however, as far as we can give it concrete shape, was described allegorically with the view of representing a more perfect condition of existence in which righteousness, peace and goodwill prevail, with the inevitable concomitants of perfect joy and that peace which passeth all understanding. It does not necessarily imply physical ease and inertia, because, unless the future state will have developed conditions the very opposite of those which are a preparation for its enjoyment, it is impossible to conceive of its as a sluggard existence. But whatever Heaven may be there is nothing on earth to justify a life of idleness and futile pleasure.

Work should be regarded not as a hapless task of unpleasant necessity but as the glorious privilege of life to which recreation and play are mere incidents and preludes. Why are there scandals in high life? Why do young girls in our cities go wrong? Why do young men disappoint the hopes of parents in their dissipated ways and failures? Why do vice and misery and crime exist in our slums? It is because of the aimless character of training. If boys and girls were incited to take a pleasurable interest in an allotted work each day—whether it be of sawing wood, or digging in a garden, in carpentering, in sewing, or washing dishes, or cobbling, or mowing the lawn, or what not, results would be far different from what they are. Boys and girls are young animals filled with energies and animal vitality. These energies instead of being repressed or diverted into unhealthy channels, as without useful and agreeable occupation they surely will be, should find vent in a daily programme in which a due proportion of work and sport finds place. There never was a truer thing said in jest or earnest than that "the devil still some mischief finds for idle hands to do." We shall not stop to discuss the question of the existence of a real satan. We accept him for present purposes as the prompter to do a wrong thing—to do something—when the right thing is not at hand. There are many fads in our school system which aim to achieve certain results by numerous precepts. The best fad of all, even if it be old-fashioned, is to keep the children employed. It is quite true that all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy; but it will be found that all play and no work will make Jack a bad boy.

PROVINCIAL SECURITIES.

A London financial paper just to hand, the date of issue of which is July 23rd, gives the opening quotation of British Columbia inscribed stock at 87 and the closing quotation 89. This is a rise of two points since the quotations of the previous week. There is no comment editorially or otherwise to account for this jump in the value of our securities; but it undoubtedly arises from the satisfactory reports which have reached England of the business conditions now existing in British Columbia. At the opening of the Japanese-Russian war all securities took a tumble, and our inscribed stock has remained down ever since. The sudden rise in the face of somewhat disturbed conditions of the stock market is very gratifying, and in view of the general prosperity of provincial enterprises we may look for a gradual rise until former prices are restored. With no more deficits in sight we may look for our securities to reach par at no distant date.

THE LILLOOET ELECTION.

We have during the past day or two received private information from independent sources as to the probable result of the election in Lillooet. We have the most positive assurances of the probability of Mr. McDonald, the Conservative candidate, being re-elected. This is not stated for the purpose of what is usually described as election "guff." It is the opinion of representative residents of the district. Mr. McDonald will not only be elected but elected by a good majority. A good deal of store was placed on rumors that several of the leading Conservatives were disaffected and would vote for Mr. Stoddart. The gentlemen in question are not disaffected and are working heartily in accord with the government candidate. Nominations will take place on Monday and election next Saturday.

THE BRITISH COLONIST

A. DE COSMOS, Editor.

August 8, 1859.

The Beaver arrived on Saturday from San Juan with 400 sheep. Things remained in statu quo. A scow had arrived with lumber from Whatcom, to erect a barrack. No troops had been landed off H. M. ships. The Jeff Davis and Active left before the Beaver.

H. M. S. Gangs, bearing the flag of Admiral Baines arrived in Esquimalt on Friday from Valparaiso. On Saturday a salute was fired from Fort Victoria, on the landing of the Admiral.

H. M. S. Pylades returned from sea with the Admiral. She had Col. Hawkins on board as bearer of despatches to England. It is presumed he will go on his mission on the Forward.

The steamer Governor Douglas arrived late on Tuesday evening, bringing down Ballon's Express, with $34,620 in gold dust, and $1,000 in coin, with about 50 passengers. The Otter was ordered up the river to meet the Col. Moody. On meeting near Langley, her passengers were transferred to the Otter, and the Moody returned to Port Douglas for the marines for San Juan. Mr. C. Brown has just returned to Lytle's from McDonald's Bar, and reports that the miners are making $15 to $30 per day. He returns at once with pack trains and goods. Ballon's Express reports men leaving the camps above Yale for the diggings.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND THE GOVERNMENT.

At the meeting of the new Liberal Unionist council, at the Imperial theatre, Westminster, Mr. Chamberlain was elected president, and Lord Lansdowne and Lord Selborne, vice-presidents.

A resolution was carried to the effect that the council believed that the time had come for a complete reform of our fiscal system, approved of the demand made by the Prime Minister for increased powers to deal with hostile tariffs and the practice of dumping, and expressed its hope that the ties of sympathy which already united the British Empire might be strengthened by a commercial union with the colonies, based on preferential arrangements between them and the Mother Country. Other resolutions were carried, urging the need for a bill for the redistribution of seats; calling for the support of Liberal Unionist candidates without regard to their opinions upon the question of fiscal reform, and approving the Aliens Bill and condemning the attitude of the opposition towards it.

In the evening a great demonstration was held at the Albert Hall. Mr. Chamberlain made a long and vigorous speech, in which he said the Liberal Unionists of the council appealed to the government—they did not dictate to them—and they promised them their support if they would march in front of them to victory. Nor did they ask for a hurried decision. They had confidence in the nation. Lord Tennyson moved a resolution expressing confidence in the government, congratulating them on the recent agreement with France, and approving their fiscal policy. The resolution was carried, and was acknowledged by Lord Lansdowne, who said that it would greatly strengthen the hands of the Prime Minister. He added that he could conceive no more stirring ideal than that which Mr. Chamberlain had submitted. Mr. Lyttleton also acknowledged the resolution, and proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Chamberlain.

Speaking of Typhoid Fever

An eminent physician has called attention to the fact that if people would only slightly acidulate the water they drink they might protect themselves against infection by the typhoid germ often found in potable water. THE ACID KILLS THE GERM. Lime Juice being a pure vegetable acid, is just the thing for this purpose, and makes the water palatable besides.

We have determined to sell out our entire stock of THIS SEASON'S LIME JUICE at a price never before reached in this city. 20 CENTS A LARGE BOTTLE. This will make 180 refreshing thirst-quenching tumblers; so it is by far the healthiest and cheapest beverage today. Get a bottle now, before supply is exhausted.

THOMAS SHOTBOLT

50 (fifty-nine) Johnson Street. First store below Government.

PURE FRESH DRUGS. It will pay you to bring us your PRESCRIPTIONS and RECEIPTS.

THE STUART ROBERTSON COMPANY, LIMITED

36 BROAD STREET.

A STUART ROBERTSON, President. J. E. SMART, Managing Director.

A Bargain in Victoria West!

Two storey, six roomed house, bath, etc., nearly new, one city lot, nice garden. If sold at once price is only $650.00.

TAN

Don't let it bake in until you look like a wild Indian. Use our

Van Dyke's Lily Bloom

It is prepared especially to overcome the annoyance of tan, sunburn, summer redness, freckles, etc. Take it with you to the seashore, mountains or rural resorts and you'll have no occasion to worry about your complexion.

Price 50 cents

EDUCATIONAL.

Queen's School

VANCOUVER, B. C.

Boarding and Day School.
Boys prepared for High School, Universities and Commercial Life.
Principal, R. V. Harvey, M. A. (Cambridge); assisted by G. D. A. Burrow, B. A. (Oxford).
Michaelmas Term begins September 6.
Prospectus on Application.

Royal Victoria College McGill University MONTREAL.

A Residential College for the Women Students of McGill University

For particulars of matriculation, scholarships, courses, degrees, terms of residence and other information address

THE WARDEN

ROYAL VICTORIA COLLEGE, Montreal.

McGill University

Montreal.
Session 1904-1905

Courses in Arts, Applied Science (Civil, Mechanical, Electrical, Mining and Railroad Engineering); Architecture, and Practical Chemistry), Law and Medicine.

Matriculation Examinations and Examinations for Exhibitions and Scholarships, will be held on the 12TH SEPTEMBER, 1904.

Lectures in all Faculties will begin on the 21ST OF SEPTEMBER.

Particulars of examinations and copies of the Calendar containing full information as to entrance, courses of study, scholarships, fees, etc., may be obtained on application to

J. A. NICHOLSON, M.A., REGISTRAR.

Columbia University Collegiate, Preparatory, Commercial and Grammar Grade Courses.

Apply for catalogue.
Boarding school for young men and boys.
BOX 324 UNIVERSITY PARK STATION
Portland, :: :: :: :: Oregon.

KING'S COLLEGE SCHOOL

Appeals to parents who desire their sons to have home care and comforts while receiving a superior

INTELLECTUAL, MORAL AND PHYSICAL TRAINING.

It has met with remarkable success in

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS AND ATHLETICS,

and it has the confidence and patronage of many of the best families. Reopens Sept. 6th. References: The Lord Bishop of New Westminster; The Rev. Dr. Pentreath, Archdeacon of Columbia, etc. REV. C. J. ORENTON, M.A., Head Master
578 BURRARD ST., VANCOUVER, B. C.

... THE ....

AUGUST FURNITURE SALE

Is the Special Trade Event at the Big Store This Month

Also Stock Adjusting in the Various Departments

Many people profited by this sale last week. The Sale offerings include some wonderful bargains. You would pay more for them elsewhere at our regular prices and the reductions are quite large we'll send the furniture home at your convenience, now or later on in the fall.

3-piece Bedroom Sets

$16.50.....from $19.75
$17 50.....from $22.50
$19.50.....from $26.75
$22.50.....from $28.50
$26.75.....from $32.50

Dressers and Stands

$14.50.....from $18.75
$16.75.....from $21.50
$23.75.....from $28.50
$29.75.....from $45.00

Another Car of Iron Beds

Childs' Cots.....$ 6.75 and $ 8.75
Full Size Beds ....$ 2.90 from $ 4.50
Full Size Beds ....$ 3.65 from $ 5.00
Full Size Beds ....$ 5.75 from $ 8.75
Full Size Beds ....$ 7.25 from $ 9.75
Full Size Beds ....$13.50 from $17.50
Full Size Beds ....$17.25 from $24.75

EXTRAORDINARY BOOK OFFERING

Probably never again will it be your good fortune to have an opportunity to purchase high-class copyright books by the following popular authors at so little a price:

$1.00 and $1.50 Books. Monday.....50c

The New Rector.....Stanley Weyman
Something in the City.....F. Warden
The Conquest of London .....
.....Dorothea Gerard
Daunay's Tower.....Adeline Sergeant
The Luck of a Lowland Laddie.
.....May Crommelin
A State Secret.....Mrs. B. M. Croker
Two Cousins and a Castle.....
..... Mrs. H. Lovett Cameron
The Golden Tooth..J. Maclaren Cobban
Marjory Moore.....Adeline Sergeant
A Rich Man's Daughter.....
.....Mrs. J. H. Riddell
The Wind-Jammers.....T. J. Hains
The Doings of Raffles Haw ....
.....A. Conan Doyle
The Mysterious Burglar. Geo. E. Walsh
The Slave of the Lamp. H. S. Merriman
Separation .....Margaret Lee
On the Brink of a Chasm...L. T. Meade
A Rational Marriage..Florence Marryat
Dearest .....Mrs. Forrester
A Woman's No..Mrs. H. Lovett Cameron
Captain Jackman....W. Clark Russell
The Wager.....L. McManus
A Millionaire's Love Story ....
..... Guy Boothby
By Stroke of Sword .. Andrew Balfour
The Millionaire Mystery . Fergus Hume
The Lovely Mrs. Pemberton....
..... Florence Warden
My Lady's Diamonds . Adeline Sergeant
Joan, the Curate .... Florence Warden
The Real Lady Hilda..Mrs. B. M. Croker
The Good Mrs. Hypocrite....."Rita"
Allin Winfield.....Geo. E. Walsh
A Rogue's Conscience.....
.....David Christie Murray
A Man's Undoing .....
..... Mrs. H. Lovett Cameron
A Splendid Sin.....Grant Allen
Hagar of the Pawn Shop. Fergus Hume
In London's Heart.....G. R. Sims
A Ward of the King.....
.....Katherine S. Macquoid
A Rise in the World..Adeline Sergeant
Comrades True.....Annie Thomas
The Plain Miss Cray..Florence Warden
Vanity....."Rita"

DAVID SPENCER, Government and Broad Sts.

Crofton House

VANCOUVER, B.C.

A Boarding and Day School For Girls

The Michaelmas Term will begin on Tuesday, September 6.
For Prospectus appy to the Principal, MISS GORDON.
(Newnham College, Cambridge.)

PORTLAND ACADEMY.

An English and Classical School.
Fits boys and girls for Western and Eastern Colleges. Primary and grammar grades included.
Portland Academy Hall for Girls.
Receives a limited number, and gives them the comforts and care of a refined home.
For catalogue address
PORTLAND ACADEMY, Portland, Or.

Canada's National School for Boys.

Upper Canada College

Founded 1829.

Deer Park Toronto

Principal—Henry W. Auden, M.A., Cambridge, and late of Fettes' College, Edinburgh. The College reopens THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER, 8, 1904. Regular Staff of 14 University graduates, together with special instructors. Fifty acres of grounds. Separate Infirmary. Physician and Trained Nurse. PREPARATORY SCHOOL, with separate Building Staff and Equipment. Examination for ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS Saturday, September 10, 1904. Special Scholarships for sons of old pupils. For Calendar and particulars apply to THE BURSAR, Upper Canada College, Deer Park, Toronto.

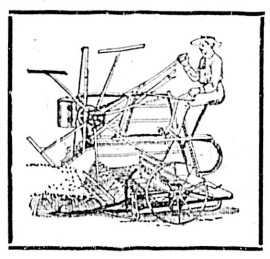
OREGON PORTLAND

ST. HELEN'S HALL

A Girl's School of the Highest Class

Corps of Teachers, Location, Building Equipment—the Best. Send for Catalogue. Opens September 15, 1904.

MASSEY-HARRIS BINDERS



The Celebrated Massey-Harris

20th Century

Wide Open, Steel Frame

BINDER

Is Undoubtedly

The King of the Harvest Field

Wherever it is known (and that is the world over) it is acknowledged to be the STRONGEST, LIGHTEST and BEST binder on earth. No crops are too heavy or too tall for this machine to handle. If you require a new binder be sure and see this machine, or send for descriptive catalogue and prices to us.

As the price of BINDER TWINE is so high this year, we have only bought about sufficient for our regular customers. We therefore advise you to order early if you will need any.

E. G. PRIOR & Co., Ld., L'y

Sole Agents for B.C.

VICTORIA. VANCOUVER. KAMLOOPS

CAMPERS! CAMPERS! CAMPERS!

We are now offering a splendid line of Canned and Deviled Fish, large tins; English goods at reduced prices as follows:

Kippered Herring.....
Deviled Herring.....
Kippered Mackerel.....
Herring, in Shrimp Sauce.....
Real Yarmouth Bloaters, in Butter
Herring, in Mustard.....
Kippered Herring, in Butter.....

20 cents each

THE SAUNDERS GROCERY CO., LTD. PHONE 28. 39 & 41 JOHNSON ST.

THE "WEST END" GROCERY CO., LTD. PHONE 88. 42 GOVERNMENT ST.

SUNBURN
—USE—
Viola Cream 25c

A gentle and nourishing Face Cream for softening and preserving the skin, removing Tan, Sunburn, Spots and Affections of the Skin. This preparation can be relied upon not to produce a growth of hair. AN EXCELLENT SKIN FOOD.

CYRUS H. BOWES
CHEMIST,
98 Government Street, near Yates Street,
Phones 425 and 450. Victoria, B.C.

LIME JUICE
THE BEST QUALITY
Quart Bottle 25c.
HALL & CO.
Dispensing Chemists, Clarence Block, Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Window Screens, all sizes, at Cheapside.

Bath Heaters, lots of hot water quick with little fuel. Clarke & Pearsons, 11 Yates street.

FOTOGRAFS.
A new display of Pictures is being exhibited at Savannah's entrance, Five Sisters' Block.

Four-ply Rubber Hose at Cheapside.

Lawn Mowers and Lawn Sprinklers at Cheapside.

USE FRUIT SUGAR WITH YOUR FRUIT.

New View Book of Victoria; price 75c. T. N. Hibben & Co.

—THE—
Browning Automatic SHOT GUN
Stock now on hand at
JOHN BARNSLEY & CO.,
115 Govt. St,

ORIENTAL BAR
Very Choicest of Liquors, Cigars, etc. Only the best kept.
JOS. DUBOIS.

FOR YOUR
Doctor's Prescriptions,
Pure Montserratt Lime Juice,
Finest Toilet Articles,
Standard Medicines, etc., etc.,
GO TO THE
B. C. Drug Store
27 Johnson St., near Store St.
Phone 856. J. TEAGUE, JR.

Choicest Oriental Crockery Dainty Silks
Beautiful Artificial Flowers. Unique Wood and Ivory Carvings, Ebony Chairs and Traveling Baskets.
POOK LONG,
42 Fisguard St.

Seeing Victoria
The popular Tally-Ho Coach leaves the Tourist Association Rooms and Hotels every afternoon at 2 o'clock. Tourists will find it the most enjoyable way to see the most picturesque portions of the city and environs. Take your camera along and secure charming views of gardens, fields, sea and snow-capped mountains.
To reserve seats telephone 129.
VICTORIA TRANFER CO.,
LIMITED.
19, 21, 23 Broughton St.

Don't forget the Sunday excursion V. & S. Railway and steamer Iroquois among the Gulf islands. Fare for round trip $1.00, including canal trip.

FOR SALE, COTTAGE
All modern conveniences, including sewer, electric light, hot and cold water.
James Bay
Between Car Line and Beach.
Particularly Easy Terms.
Only $1800
Fire Insurance Written. Money to Loan. Houses to Let.
P. R. BROWN, Ld
30 BROAD ST.
Phone 1076.

Dean & Hiscocks, the reliable Druggists, corner Yates and Broad streets. *

Souvenir Postal Cards in great variety, in colors and also in black and white. T. N. Hibben & Co. *

USE FRUIT SUGAR WITH YOUR FRUIT.

Special Bargains
IN
SUITS
A few odds and ends to be sold, and are being sold at BIG REDUCTIONS.
These goods are up to date and finished in first-class style at
PEDEN'S
56 Fort St. Merchant Tailor.

Useful Souvenirs
Fine English Pigskin Purses, handsewn and good for ten years' use.
Beautiful Carved Oak Butter Dishes and Knife; a useful memento of Victoria, at
FOX'S----78 GOV'T. ST

FOR SALE
Modern Residence
in first-class repair with every convenience, large grounds, outbuildings, &c. Price moderate. Terms if required.
HEISTERMAN & CO.

Local News.

Will Give Solo.—Mrs. G. Mesher will sing the solo entitled "Side by Side to The Better Land," (Hutchison)) at the evening service in St. Andrew's Presbyterian church.

Will Celebrate.—Japanese residents are preparing to celebrate the fall of Port Arthur in a fitting manner. A band will probably be engaged for the occasion and the principal streets paraded.

Epworth League.—A social in connection with the Epworth League of Victoria West Methodist church will be held on Wednesday evening at the home of Mrs. Hardy, Catherine street.

Picnicked at Gorge.—The choir of the First Presbyterian church held an enjoyable picnic at the Gorge on Friday evening and numerous vocal selections were given on the journey, much to the delight of residents along the Arm.

The Ottawa Team.—Word was received yesterday from Vancouver that at the meeting of the B. C. R. A. the previous evening that Corp. Miller withdrew his application to shoot on the British Columbia team at Ottawa. It was decided that Lieut. Chamberlain is eligible for the place.

Excursion to Langford.—At Langford plains today the Victoria Gun Club and their friends are holding their annual picnic. Among the numerous prizes to be competed for is a handsome cup donated by Messrs. Peden Bros., and an exciting contest is anticipated for its possession. A pleasant day is assured all those attending. Trains leave the E. & N. depot at 9:00 a.m., 2:00 and 4:00 p.m.

Socialist Lecture.—J. C. Watters, who was sent as a delegate to the convention of the Boilermakers' Helpers' Union at Chattanooga, Tennessee, will deliver an address in the Crystal theatre this evening at 8 o'clock. Subject, "Impressions From the South." In his journey through sixteen different states he will touch upon the conditions in Colorado, child labor in the southern cotton mills, the negro question, and brief sojourns at St. Louis and Salt Lake City. Admission is free.

Will Defend Telford.—Dr. R. Telford of Vancouver received the following telegram: "Ottawa, Aug. 5.—Dr. Telford is informed by the Canadian Medical Protective Association that they are prepared to defend his case in the higher courts. (Signed) Dr. Powell, president." The Canadian Medical Protective Association is a strong medical association that is obliged to stand by its members in any case in which they are in trouble, and to see that a full and fair trial is given in all cases. There are about ten members in British Columbia. The society will hold a meeting in Vancouver during the medical congress this month.

Hand in Hand.—Secretary Swinerton, of the B. C. Agricultural Association, yesterday received the following letter from W. H. Keary, manager and secretary of the Royal Agricultural Society of New Westminster: "I am in receipt of your bundle of premium lists and will distribute them for you among our farmers and stock raisers. I beg to send you twenty-five copies of our premium lists which I would ask you to reciprocate. Quite a number of stock raisers are going to exhibit with you from the information they give me and I trust that your exhibition, as well as ours, will be a success."

"Dorothy."—The organization of the opera "Dorothy" is proceeding very rapidly. There is a vacancy for ten ladies and ten gentlemen to fill very important roles in the chorus. Madame Myee would like to fill up all the parts as soon as possible. She wishes it to be distinctly understood that the entrance fee is only $5 for principals, and $2.50 for the chorus. No monthly dues are required; practice for principals, Wednesday, 7 p.m.; chorus on Friday, same time, at the studio, room 41, Alexandra Royal College of Music and Art, Government street. Madame Myee is at the studio every day from 2 till 4, and will be pleased if anyone likes to call for further particulars.

A Vancouver Wedding.—Rev. Dr. Campbell, of the First Presbyterian church officiated at Vancouver during the week at the wedding of Mr. Edward William Cashell, of the Hudson's Bay Company's staff to Miss Pearl May Welsh. The presents included the following: Dr. and Mrs. Campbell, hand-painted cup and saucer Mr. and Mrs. McCandless, Victoria, sugar shell Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson, Victoria, table linen; Dr. and Mrs. Lewis Hall, Victoria, berry spoon; Mr. and Mrs. Losee, Victoria, spread; Mr. and Mrs. Chapman, Victoria, carving set; Miss Butler, Victoria, chocolate pot; Mrs. Robertson, Victoria, silver spoons; Miss T. Robertson, Victoria, fancy doilies; Miss M. Robertson, Victoria, 5 o'clock tea cloth; Mr. and Mrs. John Meston, Victoria, fancy vase; Mrs. and Miss Cullin, Victoria, cold meat fork; Mrs. J. Flett, Victoria, napkin rings; Mr. and Mrs. Vanderburg, St. Mary's, Ont., butter dish; Miss Fields, Victoria, centre piece; Mr. A. Jewell, Victoria, carving set, Miss W. Cullin, Victoria, sugar shell.

Theological Conference.—A number of Presbyterian ministers have decided to hold a theological conference at Shawnigan lake during the week of August 30th to September 2nd. For the information of all who intend being there the following is the programme arranged so far:—I. Devotional Prayer, by Rev. J. R. Elmhurst, Cumberland; II. Personality in Preaching, Rev. T. Menzies, Comox; Place of the Spirit in Church Work, Rev. R. W. Whiteman, Duncans; How Shall we Reach our Hearers? Rev. R. Boyle, Ladysmith. III. Critical and Theological, The Place of Ezekiel in Hebrew Theology, Rev. R. Laird, Vancouver; The Outlook and Theological Ideas of Isaiah, 40-60, Rev. J. M. Millar, Nanaimo Character and Tendency of the Gospel of St. John, Rev. W. L. Clay, Victoria Oriental Points of View in the Interpretation of the Holy Scripture, Rev. Dr. Chambers, Constantinople, Turkey; Ethics of Old Testament, Rev. R. J. Wilson, Vancouver; Eschatology of St. Paul, Rev. E. G. Taylor, Alberni; Wernll's Beginnings of Christianity, Rev. A. Ewing, Victoria; IV. Church Union, Discussion to be opened by Rev. J. Logan, Eburne. Any ministers who would like fuller particulars are requested to communicate with Rev. J. Millar, Nanaimo or Rev. A. Ewing, Victoria.

Y. M. C. A. Service.—This evening Rev. E. H. Shanks will speak at the Y. M. C. A. on "The Triumph of Faith." Mrs. Shanks will also sing. Both Mr. and Mrs. Shanks are becoming popular and a crowded hall is expected.

Eloquent Preacher. — Those who attend the service at the Metropolitan Methodist church this morning will hear a visiting divine who is famed for his eloquence—Bishop Hamilton of San Francisco, who is just concluding a holiday trip here.

Inspecting H. B. Posts.—Mr. James Thomson, manager of the Hudson's Bay Company, left on the steamer Tees on his annual inspection trip of the company's northern posts. He will embark on the company's steamer Mount Royal at Port Simpson, and go up the Skeena to Hazelton. Later he will make a trip up the Stikine. Mrs. Thomson and child will accompany him to Hazelton.

Visiting Entomologist.—Professor Jas. Fletcher, of Ottawa, entomologist to the Dominion government, is making a hurried trip to the coast to visit his friend, Rev. Mr. Taylor, of Wellington. At Vancouver Professor Fletcher inspected the Dominion fumigation station in the C. P. R. yards, and expressed himself as thoroughly satisfied with the arrangements. He also spoke in commendation of the good work being done by Mr. Thomas Cunningham, inspector for the B. C. Board of Horticulture.

Fly-Casting Contest.—A great deal of interest is being taken by local fishermen in the fly-casting competition which has been arranged as a fall fair feature. Tomorrow at the offices of Messrs. Swinerton & Oddy, Government street, a meeting of the committee will be held for the purpose of completing arrangements for the competition. The chair will be taken at 4 o'clock, and a full attendance is requested. Among other matters the question of arranging conditions to govern the contestants will be considered. Another important question will be the appointment of judges.

"San Toy" Coming.—"San Toy," with James T. Powers in his original role of "Li" and a company of one hundred people, which includes many other members of the first cast that ever sang the tuneful play in this country, is booked for this city and will be presented under the personal and exclusive direction of Mr. John C. Fisher, whose claims for recognition as a provider of high-class musical attractions were gained through the medium of "Floradora" and "The Silver Slipper." Mr. Fisher's aim is to present "San Toy" under the most favorable conditions it has ever been seen in this country and report says he has ably succeeded in doing this.

Wins the Appeal.—A special cable announces that the Calgary & Edmonton Railway Company, a branch of the Canadian Pacific railway, has won its appeal before the Privy Council in the suit with the crown over the right to all minerals except gold and silver in the grant of lands to the company by the Dominion government in May, 1890. The contention of the government was that, nothing having been said of minerals, they therefore came under the general regulations and were reserved to the crown. This view was taken by the Supreme court of Canada, but was upset by the Privy Council decision on Friday.

Board of Trade Excursion.—Hon. R. Prefontaine minister of marine and fisheries has accepted the invitation of the board of trade to make a trip amongst the islands of the Gulf. It has been arranged that the steamer Princess Victoria, which has been chartered for the occasion, should leave the inner wharf at about 9 o'clock on Thursday morning next, and will return shortly after lunch in the afternoon. What points will be visited or what steps are being taken for to entertain the minister and party during the trip will be made known until the vessel leaves. A number of places of exceptional interest along the coast and among the islands will be visited.

Embezzler Captured.—Isaac W. Burpee, who fled from Dawson to escape a charge of embezzlement, is now on his way to the Yukon capital. On Thursday morning M. H. Welch, chief of the detective department of the Northwest Mounted Police and one of the cleverest men in the man-hunting business, left Seattle in company with Burpee, who will face the charge of embezzling more than $15,000 belonging to his partner, Ernest Shoff. Burpee was arrested at Linden, Mo., a town in which he is a total stranger, and his capture is claimed to be one of the most remarkable displays of detective work ever accomplished. Burpee, when he fled from Dawson, was traced to Victoria and then East.

Testing Coal.—The admiralty is conducting an interesting experiment with coal. That which was sent from Esquimalt to England a few weeks ago to be tested with other samples from elsewhere will be compared with anthracite that had been buried under salt water for experimental purposes. It has been shown that this deteriorates considerably if kept stored above ground for any length of time. A certain amount of the heating power is lost, and its smokelessness, one of the most valuable properties of anthracite, also largely disappears. Under water storage was suggested as a remedy for this deterioration just over a year ago, and the admiralty determined to try the experiment.

Navy Movements.—H. M. S. Grafton is expected back at Esquimalt from Comox on Wednesday, and will make a sea voyage before recommissioning. On Thursday she will coal and take on stores and sail for Honolulu the following day. She will only make the one port so far as known, and will return then to this port to prepare for recommissioning. The Flora, when she gets back to Esquimalt, will provision for a cruise south, as previously announced, while the Bonaventure, which came in on Thursday morning to secure supplies will cruise up the east coast until the end of the month. The Flora is expected on September 4th, and she will sail three days later.

Native Sons' Outing.—On Thursday next the Native Sons will hold their third annual outing. This year they have chosen Shawnigan lake as the most suitable place, and will also be joined by the Nanaimo post, and a pleasant day's outing is assured all those who attend. An excellent programme of field and aquatic sports has been arranged which may be competed for by all comers. A tug-of-war between the strong men of Victoria and Nanaimo will be one of the drawing cards. The Fifth Regiment and Nanaimo bands will be in attendance, the Fifth Regiment band giving a band concert at Strathcona in the evening. Trains will leave at 9:00 a.m., 2:00 and 7:00 p.m. The fare is only fifty cents for adults and twenty-five cents for children.

Notable Church Event. — Today the services in St. Paul's church, Esquimalt, will be the last ever held in that edifice. The site of the building is required by the Imperial Government and a new church will be erected on the property known as the "Hermitage." The old St. Paul's church, which is now about at the end of the sacred service to which it was dedicated, has been used as a place of worship for thirty-eight years. The corner stone was laid in 1866 by Mrs. Denman, wife of Admiral Denman, in the presence of Lieut.-Governor Kennedy, the admiral, officers and men of Her Majesty's fleet and some officers of the United States steamer Saginaw, Chief Justice Kennedy and others. Since its erection the church, largely aided by the navy, has raised between $20,000 and $30,000. Rev. C. Ensor Sharp is the twelfth rector. The services today will be: Litany and Holy Eucharist at 10:30 a. m., evensong at 7 p. m.

J. A. SAYWARD
ROOK BAY, VICTORIA B.C.
Sashes and Doors and Wood Work
OF ALL KINDS
Rough and Dressed Lumber, Shingles, Laths, Etc.

W. MUNSIE, Secretary. T. ELFORD, Manager.
Telephone 162. P. O. Box 798.
The Shawnigan Lake Lumber Co., Ld.
Mills at Shawnigan Lake.
Office and Yards Government and Discovery Streets, Victoria, B. C.
—Manufacturers of—
Rough and dressed Fir and Cedar Lumber, Laths, Shingles, Mouldings, Etc., of the Best Quality,
Seasoned and Kiln Dried Flooring and Finishing Lumber always in Stock.

Paving Street. — At tomorrow evening's meeting of the city council Ald. Oddy will move for leave to introduce a by-law to provide for the paving of Government street between Courtney street and the northern terminus of the James bay causeway, in accordance with the provisions of the Local Improvement General by-law.

A Handsome Donation.—The secretary of the Lifeboat Association acknowledges with much satisfaction the receipt of a handsome donation from John Dewar & Son, Ltd., Perth, Scotland, through their agents, the Hudson's Bay Company of this city; and Mr. Mason prayerfully adds "may others go and do likewise."

Efficiency Pay.—The desire to qualify for efficiency pay is inducing many members of the Fifth Regiment to try their skill at the Clover Point range. In order to secure the $5 offered at least 250 per cent must be made in shooting forty rounds. So far some excellent scores have been made, several of those who have seldom fired at the targets surprising themselves by their skill.

Medical Convention.—It is estimated that there will be over 300 in the party who will visit Victoria on the occasion of the convention of medical men at Vancouver. James Dunsmuir has kindly placed the City of Nanaimo at the disposal of the visitors for the purpose of making a trip to Williams Head quarantine station and along the coast. This will take place on Saturday, August 27th.

Preparing Memorial.—At a meeting of the council of the Board of Trade held yesterday morning, reports were received and committees appointed to draft recommendations to be submitted for the consideration of Hon. Mr. Prefontaine. These will embrace improvements to Victoria harbor, and aids to navigation in the vicinity of this port. The committee on fisheries will also suggest the appointment of a fishing inspector for Vancouver island and a deep sea fishery survey.

Southeast Kootenay Licenses.—Inquiry at the lands and works department yesterday elicited the information that 300 prospecting licenses for the coal and oil lands of Southeast Kootenay have been issued to date, representing a total contribution to the treasury of $30,000. The method adopted in issuing these licenses by the government will obviate litigation as it throws the onus of the proof of title entirely upon the applicant, who asks for and receives his license without any assurance from the government.

General Parsons Coming. — Work Point garrison will be inspected by General Parsons, commander-in-chief of the Imperial forces in Canada, early in September. He will probably remain here a fortnight. His time will be spent in a thorough inspection of the troops and a careful examination of Rodd Hill, Black Rock and Macaulay Point fortresses. While in the city it is not improbable that he will take advantage of the open season to organize a few shooting expeditions, as he is an enthusiastic sportsman, and takes great pleasure in both fishing and hunting.

Excursion From Bellingham—A party of excursionists from Bellingham will pay Victoria a visit on Thursday next. The Alaska Steamship Company's steamer Dolphin will reach Victoria some time early in the afternoon, will land all passengers who desire to spend their time ashore in the city and the others she will take out to Race Rocks, to Beecher bay and other points of interest. The southern part of this island when the salmon fishing and canning industry of the provice is here centred to a greater extent will present attractions of the greatest interest to strangers. William Head quarantine station will also be visited.

Packers' Association.—The board of directors was re-elected at the meeting of the B. C. Packers' Association. One change was made, the appointment of Mr. E. W. Rollins, of Boston, to the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Henry Doyle. The directors are: Mr. A. Ewen, of New Westminster, president; Mr. Aemilius Jarvis, of Toronto, vice-president; Mr. G. I. Wilson, of Vancouver, general manager; Mr. R. J. Ker, secretary; Messrs. C. Sweeny, W. Murray, E. E. Evans, K. K. McLaren and E. W. Rollins, of the firm of E. W. Rollins & Sons, Boston. The meeting was a well attended one, the shareholders present in addition to those resident in the city being Mr. Charles E. L. Porteous, Montreal; Mr. E. Cronwn, of A. Jarvis & Co., Toronto, and Mr. Rollins.

Appreciative.—The De Lamo Osborn Engineering Company, of Montreal, writes under date of August 1, ordering a number of copies of the Colonist containing a description of the opening of the new bridge at New Westminster. The general representative, Mr. G. B. Ashcroft says: "We have been watching the western papers carefully for notices of this affair and must confess to you that your announcement was by far the best of any that had come to our notice. We are interested in this structure, for as representatives of the engineers, Messrs. Waddell & Hedrick, we had personal supervision of the shop and mill inspection of all the steel work. Being thus directly responsible for the good fit and rapid erection of the structure, you can well imagine the pleasure we feel in reading your account of its fine appearance."

Garden Party.—An event which is looked forward to with a great deal of interest is the garden party to be given by the Women's Guild of St. James' church, James' bay on Tuesday, the 16th inst. The band from Work Point Barracks, by the kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel English, R. E., commanding this military district, will render pleasing selections of music both afternoon and evening. The beautiful grounds of "Hermosa," Menzies street, where the garden party is to be held, have been generously placed at the disposal of St. James' by Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wollaston and will be prettily decorated and in the evening will be lit up by the electric light, thus rendering a beautiful effect for a band concert in the open. The proceeds are for the benefit of St. James' church building repairs, and it is to be hoped the public will generously respond as the members of the Women's Guild are sparing no effort to make the garden party an ideal summer entertainment.

$4,200
20 acres, 17 cultivated, 5-room house, barns, etc. Large orchard and small fruits, 4½ miles from Victoria. Ample water. A first-class farm in every respect.
E. A. Harris & Co.
35 Fort Street.

THE SCOFIELD PARTY.

Leave on the Steamer Spokane for Alaska—Regret Leaving The Washington.

After two weeks sojourn at The Washington, Mrs. Ebenezer Scofield and the Misses Scofield, accompanied by three maids and valet, left on the Spokane for a trip to Alaska. In an interview last evening, Mrs. Scofield said that in all their summer trips abroad they had never spent a more delightful fortnight than here in this city at The Washington.

The view from this hotel is a pleasure we shall never forget, and it is our intention to return here next summer. The Washington surpasses any hotel west of Chicago. As to service and the cuisine, it has no equal.

Our party leave Seattle with many regrets.

Jelly Cans, 50c. to $1.40 dozen; Preserve Kettles, 30c. to $1.35; Jar Fillers, 10c. to 25c.; Corkers, 60c.; Scales, $1; at R. A. Brown & Co., 80 Douglas St.

From the Rockies to the Capital; one of the best books yet published illustrating the beautiful scenery along the line of the C. P. R. to Victoria. Price, 75c. T. N. Hibben & Co. *

The Postal Card Fad.—The latest in Postcards is the Phil. May series, splendidly drawn and full of fun; 5c each, 6 for 25c. Victoria Book and Stationery Company. *

Trips to the Gorge.—Steamer "Dominion" will run to the Gorge today on the following schedule: 10:30 a.m., and every hour from 1:30 p. m. till 9 p. m. *

THE GREAT ST. LEDGER SWEEPSTAKE
To be drawn September 6, at the Strand Hotel, Vancouver, B. C. Limited to $10,000. Total prizes, 176. Tickets $1.00 each, for sale at Morris' Cigar Stare, Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

THE WHITE HOUSE
When Buying Stockings
Get Something Reliable

We Sell
Morley's Hosiery
For Ladies and Children
The Best on Earth
Henry Young & Co

GOLD BROOCHES
We are now showing a beautiful variety of these useful articles of jewellery, some in plain gold, and some with gem settings. Our pearl brooches are remarkable for their beauty and the artistic skill displayed in the designs, and the low prices will surprise you.
Solid Gold Brooches From $1.00 Up
With Pearl and Other Settings From $2.50 Up
C. E. REDFERN,
43 Government St. Established 1862. Telephone 118

At Cheapside
English Enameled Fruit Kettles, $1.25; Granite Fruit Kettles, all sizes; Fruit Presses at 40c.; Earthen Funnels for filling fruit jars, 10c.; Mason Jars; Crown Jars; Half Pint Jelly Glasses; Best Red Rubber Rings, 25c. dozen; Black Rubber Rings, 10c. dozen; Bakers' Baskets; Butcher Baskets; Bird Cages—all kinds.
The Great Majestic Range is the Best on Earth. We Sell Them.
GEO. POWELL & CO.,
Cheapside, 127 Government St

We Make It Easy For You To Buy A Piano
BY OUR SYSTEM OF MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
For a small cash payment and $10 per month we will put you in possession of a beautiful, high-grade
GERHARD HEINTZMAN PIANO
Subject to your entire approval and any fair and reasonable test you may desire. A visit to our warerooms will enable us to show you our large and varied stock of Pianos and Organs, and explain more fully the Advantages of Our Easy Payment System.
FLETCHER BROS.
92 Government Street

ON THE FLOOR
Opened up and ready for YOUR Inspection.
Two Carloads of
Nordheimer and Heintzman & Co.
PIANOS
These lovely instruments were received last Friday. They are SPECIALLY SELECTED and represent the very HIGHEST IDEAL in ART. The exquisite sweet-singing QUALITY of TONE together with the beautiful designs in CASES make any one of these PIANOS most pleasing and satisfactory in EVERY particular, and
OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT.
We extend to YOU a most CORDIAL INVITATION TO CALL.
COME IN AND SEE OUR PIANOS.
M. W. WAITT & CO., Ld.
44 GOVERNMENT STREET.

Single, Unmounted Views of C. P. R. and Victoria; size, 6 x 8. Price, only 10c each. T. N. Hibben & Co. *

USE FRUIT SUGAR WITH YOUR FRUIT.

Cordwood and Stovewood
Truck, Dray and General Teaming Done.
J. E. PAINTER.
Office, 21 Cormorant Street.
Residence, 17 Pine street, Victoria West.

Able to Do Business.

Sir—In reply to the protest of the council of the Victoria Board of Trade, my company, the Liverpool, London & Globe Insurance Company, cables that they have already written their agent protesting against the amalgamation of the Vancouver Island Board of Underwriters with the Mainland board. I may say that the Liverpool, London & Globe Insurance Company is in a position to issue policies of insurance, giving complete protection to all the insurable property in the city of Victoria and throughout Vancouver Island, and that the assets available for the payment of claims in Victoria amount to $31,000,000.

RICHARD HALL.
Vancouver Island Agent of the Liverpool, London & Globe Insurance Company.

Victoria Operatic Society
Ladies and gentlemen who desire to join this society, now being formed, may learn full particulars by calling on Madame Myee, at her studio, Alexandra Royal College of Music, Government street, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons, from 2 to 4 o'clock.

When In Doubt Ask
Campbell & Cullin
TOBACCONISTS and Information Bureau
Phone 12 Box 108 Corner Trounce Ave. and Government St.

New and Tempting Delicacies
For 5 O'Clock Tea.
Chocolate Sandwich, Raspberry Sandwich, Marzarines, Persian Cream Sandwich.
Try these with one of our Ice-Cream Bricks.
CLAYS
Phone 701. 39 Fort St

1-2 Acre Blocks
Close to town and just off Gorge Road. Splendid Situation.
FOR SALE AT BARGAIN PRICES
EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
Swinerton & Oddy
102 Gov't St.

20-lb. Sack B. C. Sugar	$1.05
Christie's Sodas, 3-lb tin	35c
Monarch Tea	30c
My Blend Tea	25c
Salt Oolachans	10c

Hardress Clarke, 86 Douglas Street

In a Class by Itself

LORD TENNYSON

CIGAR

Manufactured by S. DAVIS & SONS,

MONTREAL.

A Great Triumph At Lawn Tennis

Victoria Succeeds in Winning All Championships After Hotly Contested Matches.

Powell Defeats Major Bethel Crack Player of Portland, Oregon.

R. B. Powell Defeated Major Bethel.

"Robbie" Powell, Victoria's crack tennis player, successfully defended his title of champion of British Columbia from Major Bethel, of Portland, at the Belcher street courts yesterday afternoon, the score being 6-3, 3-6, 7-5, 6-1.

Miss Goward also retained her title by defeating Mrs. Hull in two straight sets, 6-4, 6-3.

The Victoria players, R. B. Powell and J. D. Hunter, won the British Columbia championship doubles, their opponents, Major Bethel and W. A. Goss, failing to capture a set. The score was 6-3, 6-3, 6-4.

Mrs. Burton and Miss A. Bell succeeded in defeating Mrs. Hull and Mrs. Wright for the championship in ladies' doubles, after a very hard struggle, the score being 4-6, 6-4, 6-4.

The mixed double championship went to Capt. Wright and Mrs. Hull, who proved victorious over R. H. Pooley and Miss D. Green, 6-3, 6-4.

The results of the championship matches (international and open) are very gratifying to Victrians, as the local players have won them all. The finals in the international singles and doubles will be played on Monday. R. B. Powell meets the winner of B. Schwengers, J. B. A. A., and A. T. Goward, Victoria, in the singles, while the doubles will be between R. B. Powell and A. T. Goward, Victoria, and B. Schwengers and J. A. Bithet, J. B. A. A.

The weather was ideal yesterday, and the grounds were thronged with a fashionable crowd. The matches were followed with keen interest and everyone was delighted with the fine contests, of which the men's championship proved the most exciting. The first match during the afternoon, in which Miss Goward met Mrs. Hull, was rather disappointing. Both ladies played splendidly, but no one expected Miss Goward to win in straight sets. Mrs. Hull played a far more scientific game than her opponent, but she could not break down Miss Goward's superb defence. The latter depends almost entirely upon her returns, which are very fine, and as she returns almost everything, these tactics are sound. Mrs. Hull's placing was greatly admired, especially when she repeatedly sent the ball to the corner with a pretty back-hand drive.

R. B. Powell and Major Bethel each received an ovation when they appeared. The Victorian had the south court for the first set, which gave him an advantage, as Major Bethel was facing the sun. "Robbie" settled down to his game at once, but the Major seemed a little worried, and although he made some fine smashes, which gained him a number of points, his opponent's well judged placing and fine drives proved too much for him.

In the second set, Powell faced the sun, and found that Bethel had suddenly become steady and very aggressive. "Robbie's" pet strokes, which he tried in quick succession, failed to penetrate the stubborn defence of the athletic Major, who, realizing that he had struck his game, sent in smash after smash, which kept the Victoria boy on the run, and almost invariably beat him in the end. After winning this set, the Portland crack tried his hardest to obtain a lead in the third. As the two players were scheduled to meet in the semi-finals of the international singles, they had agreed that the winner of two sets in the British Columbia championship was entitled to play in the international finals. Consequently a desperate struggle ensued in the third set. "Robbie's" expression of chronic cheerfulness changed to one of fixed determination. The Major brushed his curly hair from his forehead and adopted a plan of returning lobs to his opponent. This bothered the Victorian, but his experience stood him in good stead, and although he occasionally misjudged his distances, the play kept so even that excitement was at fever heat. Each man secured one game, but Powell took the next by quickly advancing to the net and beating Bethel with a splendid smash to the corner of the court. The Portland representative continued his lobs, but suddenly changed his tactics, and sent in a lightning smash, which Powell failed to return. With the games two all, it was apparent that the player who kept cool and steady must win. The Victorian was now playing in his best form, and the enthusiasts had the longed-for opportunity of seeing what "Robbie" really could do when hard pressed. His judgment was sound, and the Major could not return his fine drives to the corners. He won a love game by means of very swift serves, and then took the next by running to the net and placing the balls where Bethel did not expect them. The games were four to two in Powell's favor, but he could not hold this lead, as Bethel won the next two after a stubborn fight. Five games all! The critical moment had arrived; the friends of both players were very anxious, as they realized that the man who stayed the longest would be the victor. The Canadian proved steadier than his American cousin, and to the great delight of his admirers, captured the following two games, and the set. Major Bethel received round after round of applause for his plucky fight. After a short rest, the British Columbia championship was continued, but "Robbie" was never in difficulties. Bethel seemed to think the match was lost, and Powell, who was playing with great dash, quickly won five straight games. Then the Portland expert scored a love set by taking a game, but Powell won the next, and with it the set, match and championship.

Major Bethel's sportsmanlike conduct during the tournament has won him a host of Victoria friends. During the second set, an incident occurred which showed his generosity and love of fair play. He returned a drive of Powell's, and the ball was given "good" by the linesman, Major Bethel at once told Powell that he did not wish to take the point, as he thought the ball went outside the line. This generous offer brought forth enthusiastic applause from the spectators, who were greatly pleased with the sporting spirit of the visitor. Powell, who thoroughly appreciated his opponent's generosity, of course refused the offer, and accepted the linesman's decision. Another incident was of a different character. Powell smashed one of the Major's lobs, but sent the ball too far, and it struck the fence a resounding whack. The linesman at the end line gravely announced that the ball was "outside," greatly to the amusement of the players.

Capt. Wright and Mrs. Hull proved too strong for R. H. Pooley and Miss D. Green in the mixed doubles, and won rather easily. The former players were much stronger on the returns than their opponents, and although Pooley did some fine smashing, he and his partner could not win a set.

The men's doubles was a very interesting struggle, although Powell and Hunter won rather easily from Major Bethel and W. A. Goss. The Victoria pair are very strong, and Hunter surprised everyone by playing in grand style. His defence work at the back of the court was very fine, and his smashes from the net proved too much for the Portland men. Powell played his usual brilliant game, but he "poached" continually. This is Hunter's first season with him, and Powell fails to realize that the "boy with the auburn locks" is quite capable of doing his share of the work. Goss played a great game, getting balls over the net that looked impossible to reach, and smashing in fine style. Bethel was evidently very tired, as his returns were weak.

Mrs. Burton and Miss Bell had an especially hard game in the ladies' doubles against Mrs. Hull and Mrs. Wright. They won after three closely contested sets. The semi-final in mixed doubles was played in the morning. R. H. Pooley and Miss D. Green defeated Capt. Bunbury and Mrs. Burton 6-3, 6-0.

Mrs. G. H. Barnard presented the prizes to the winners in the open and handicap tournaments. His Worship Mayor Barnard made a short speech, expressing a hope that the visitors would all return next year. Major Bethel thanked the people of Victoria for the sportsmanlike treatment he had received, and said he would always remember Victoria for that. Mr. W. A. Goss also thanked the local players and spectators for their kind reception of the Portland players. With three cheers for the visitors and three for the ladies, the gathering of tennis experts dispersed.

The complete prize list is as follows:

Open.

Men's championship—R. B. Powell.

Men's open singles—Major Bethel; second, Mr. Goss.

Ladies' championship—Miss Goward.

Ladies 'open singles—Mrs. Hull; second Mrs. Burton.

Men's doubles championship—Powell and Hunter; second, Bethel and Goss.

Ladies' doubles—Mrs. Burton and Miss Bell; second, Mrs. Hull and Mrs. Wright.

Mixed doubles—Capt. Wright and Mrs. Hull; second, R. H. Pooley and Miss D. Green.

Handicap.

Ladies' singles—Miss M. Pitts; second, Mrs. Hull.

Men's singles—Mr. Bell; second, Mr. Hull.

Mixed doubles—Miss M. Pitts and B. G. Goward; second, Mr. and Mrs. Wright.

Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere, the lieutenant-governor, presented a special prize to the best of the visiting players, which was awarded to Major Bethel.

The Vancouver tournament commences tomorrow and a number of Victoria players will leave by the Princess Victoria this morning. Capt. Wright, Capt. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Hull, Alexis Martin, Miss Maitland-Dougall are entered for the different events.

Homfray. Gordon. Johnson. Butler.
Grande Prairie Team. Holders of the Roper Cup, 1904.

Going for Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

Don't put yourself in this man's place but keep a bottle of this remedy in your home. There is nothing so good for Colic, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery and Diarrhoea. It is equally valuable for Summer Complaint and Cholera Infantum and has saved the lives of more children than any other medicine in use. When reduced with water and sweetened it is pleasant to take.

You, or some one of your family, are liable to need this remedy sooner or later and when that time comes you will need it badly; you will need it quickly. Why not buy it now and be prepared for such an emergency? Price 25 cents.

CRICKET.

Victoria vs. Seattle.

The Victoria Cricket Club defeated the Seattle and Tacoma eleven in the first innings of the match at the Hospital grounds yesterday, by 42 runs. The scoring in the first innings was small on both sides, the totals being 98 and 56, respectively. In the second innings Victoria score d188 for six wickets, and Seattle 66 for five wickets.

The visitors' bowling was somewhat erratic, but its "unexpected" character caused several wickets to fall. In the first innings Swinerton scored 18, A. Maclean 17, W. York 16, and L. York 18 for Victoria. Four men, Cobbett, Gregson, Carr-Hilton and Gooch followed each other out without scoring. For Seattle, Sauley scored 18 and Pattullo 15.

In the second innings L. S. V. York made over a century, scoring 117, not out. This is the most notable score to any local cricketer's credit for a long time past, and accounted almost entirely for the nice total of 188, Maclean contributing 28 of this. Seattle batted better on their second attempt and were going strong when stumps were drawn.

The score follows:

Victoria C. C.—First Innings.

R. H. Swinerton, c. Lyons, b. Clarke	18
A. Maclean, c. Wilding, b. Saulez	17
W. York, c. Wilding, b. Lawrence	16
L. S. V. York, c. St. Lyon, b. Lawrence	18
H. Bobbett, b. Lawrence	0
W. Gregson, c. Clark, b. Lawrence	0
E. Carr-Hilton, b. Lawrence	0
W. P. Gooch, l.b.w, b. Dow	0
L. B. Trimen, not out	5
F. Ashley, b. Dow	2
R. A. Bethune, run out	8
Byes	5
Leg byes	6
Wides	3
Total	98

The accompanying photos represent the two polo teams that recently contested at Kelowna (July 8th) for the championship of British Columbia, in which Grand Prairie won by a score of 11 to 3. The Grande Prairie Club has for four consecutive years won the championship and held the Roper Challenge Cup. The cup was donated by W. J. Roper of Kamloops a pioneer cattle rancher and enthusiastic sportsman. It is a magnificent trophy of solid silver.

Mappin. Carruthers. Barlee. Stillingfleet.
Kelowna Polo Team.

Victoria—Second Innings.

L. B. Trimen, c. Wilding, b. Clarke	2
L. S. V. York, not out	117
W. York, b. Saulez	13
H. Cobbett, b. Saulez	0
R. H. Swinerton, b. Saulez	0
A. Maclean, c. Clark, b. Lawrence	28
E. Carr-Hilton, b. Lawrence	2
W. P. Gooch, not out	13
Byes	12
Wides	1
Total	188

Innings declared closed.

Seattle—First Innings.

A. W. Wilding, b. W. York	2
Wm. W. Dow, b. W. York	0
G. C. Saulez, c. L. York, b. Gooch	18
C. W. Lawrence, b. W. York	4
L. G. Pattullo, b. Gooch	15
H. Bell, b. W. York	1
W. J. H. Clarke, c. Trimen, b. Gooch	1
J. F. Lyon, run out	7
P. G. Marshall, run out	1
J. F. Jackson, b. Gooch	0
C. A. Wilcox, not out	0
Byes	7
Total	56

Seattle—Second Innings.

W. W. Dow, b. Cobbett	10
A. W. Wilding, c. Hilton, b. W. York	10
C. W. Lawrence, b. W. York	2
G. C. Saulez, not out	12
L. G. Pattullo, b. Cobbett	8
W. J. Clarke, c. Hilton, b. W. York	8
Byes	4
Total	66

Victoria vs. Shawnigan.

The Victoria "A" team defeated the Strathcona cricket XI. by 53 runs at Shawnigan Lake. E. J. Howe for the Victoria team played a splendid innings for 48 not out. For the Strathconas Mr. S. Y. Wootton made the top score of 14. The bowling for the Victorias was done by Messrs. T. S. Palmer and P. Richardson, Palmer taking five wickets for 17 runs and P. Richardson four wickets for 12 runs. Appended is the score:

Victoria.

Jas. Anderson, b. Sheppard	3
T. S. Palmer, b. Sheppard	2
F. Richardson, b. Kitson	6
E. J. Howe, not out	48
P. Richardson, c. Dobson, b. Sheppard	0
W. Boorman, b. Kitson	2
F. J. Watkis, b. Sheppard	7
G. A. Grant, run out	7
H. R. Hopkins, b. Sheppard	1
M. Cuzner, b. Kitson	1
Extras	10
Total	87

Strathcona.

G. C. Cruikshanks, b. P. Richardson	1
S. Y. Wootton, b. Palmer	14
S. Sheppard, b. P. Richardson	0
A. P. Kitson, c. Howe, b. Palmer	3
A. Dobson, b. Palmer	1
T. Cordeaux, c. F. Richardson, b. P. Richardson	0
S. McB. Smith, b. P. Richardson	3
J. McCutcheon, b. Palmer	3
T. Holder, c. Watkis, b. Palmer	0
R. Smith, not out	1
W. Holden, run out	3
Extras	5
Total	34

LACROSSE.

James Bays Won.

In the intermediate league game between the James Bays and Victoria West at the Caledonia grounds yesterday, the James Bays won by 5 goals to 2. The game was closely contested throughout.

The rivals have each won two games now and they will play the deciding match at an early date.

WRESTLING.

Gotch Defeats McLeod.

Vancouver, Aug. 6.—Frank A. Gotch of Humboldt, Iowa, catch-as-catch-can champion wrestler of America, successfully defended his title at the Brockton Point athletic grounds in this city today before a crowd of 4,000 people, against Dan S. McLeod, ex-champion. The match was fiercely and even viciously fought for from the start, and the old adage that youth must be served was proved to the hilt. For full thirty minutes and over of the first fall there was never a moment of idleness. The men were at each other all the time, fighting and struggling to the end. It was this fierce pace and a subsequent heart-breaking effort to stall off the inevitable from a scissors lock and arm hold that Gotch secured on him in the second fall that beat McLeod.

McLeod never showed the speed again that he showed in the first fall, which he honestly earned by his superior work all through. McLeod showed greatly while the men were up, in his leg dives, twice lifting Gotch and bringing him down heavily. He also successfully countered Gotch's attempts at the same trick on himself, and was the first man to have the advantage on the mat. Once or twice in the struggle on the floor Gotch had the advantage, but McLeod never seemed to be really in danger, and when underneath invariably got on the attack after coming out of defensive work.

The end came in the wildest kind of excitement. Both men were on their feet, after Gotch had attempted a strangle and been warned by the referee. They fiddled, and Gotch went for McLeod's legs. McLeod countered and then turned and went to the mat on all fours with Gotch behind. It looked serious for McLeod as Gotch worked for a half nelson, but McLeod spun out. Gotch was still after him, when McLeod came back and with a double leg hold lifted Gotch and stood him feet up on his head. Gotch's strong neck saved him and McLeod suddenly threw his man to the floor and falling on him held with a crotch hold. He worked to a half nelson and with this and the crotch hold won the first fall in 31 minutes 44 seconds.

The pace had told on both men and the wrestling was not so fast in the second time up. Gotch was on the aggressive most of the time, though there were moments when the rallies were as fierce as before. At length Gotch got McLeod with a scissors and arm lock and began to put him down. It was apparent that barring a slip Gotch must win this fall, but McLeod bridged, turned and squirmed for fully four minutes before his shoulders touched; time 23.20.

It was this last effort that finished McLeod. In his dressing room he looked plainly distressed, and though he put up a game fight in the third fall, Gotch's lead in strength was easily seen. Gotch himself was tired, or he would have put his man down in less time than he did.

The fall was won by Gotch, who was on the aggressive all through, in 26.38. The match was under Police Gazette rules, only pin falls to count.

Mr. J. Thomas of Bellingham, Wash., was referee. The betting started 2 to 1 on Gotch. It went to even money when McLeod secured the first fall, but switched back to odds, on Gotch when the latter threw McLeod in the second fall.

PERSONALS.

Mr. S. Moore, B. A., returned last evening by Princess Victoria from Winnipeg, where he attended the session of the Dominion Teachers' Convention. He reports that the writers of the essays on the different educational topics were interesting, instructive and persuasive. Moreover, that the journey east through the Kicking Horse Pass and the return trip by the Crow's Nest Pass were highly enjoyable.

Mrs. T. J. Burnes returned from California on the steamer Umatilla, after a six months' visit to friends.

Thomas Cunningham, provincial fruit inspector, with headquarters at Vancouver, is in the city on official business.

The W. J. Roper Challenge Cup.

WHY COVER CROPS ARE VALUABLE.

At the conference of Dominion fruit inspectors recently held at the Central Experimental Farm, Professor Shutt gave a very clear and scientific explanation of the value of cover crops to the orchardist, of which the following is a synopsis:

"Among the many advantages to be derived from the system of orchard culture which includes the growth of cover crops, we may cite as the two most important: the control of the soil moisture, and the improvement of the soil.

"Conserving Soil Moisture.—Speaking generally, it is desirable that the soil moisture should be conserved for the orchard trees during the earlier months of the season. Up to, say, July 1st, the tree is making new growth and is transpiring through its leaves large quantities of water. Further, the swelling fruit is making its demands for water. For every pound of dry matter of leaf or wood or fruit, the tree uses at least 300 pounds of water. Hence, in districts where droughts may prevail in spring or the rainfall be scanty, the importance of surface cultivation is marked. By this means an earth mulch is produced, and thus evaporation checked or prevented. The cover crop system allows of surface cultivation in the spring and early summer months.

"Some Experiments. — Experiments have been made to ascertain the effects of cover crops and cultivation on soil moisture on the Central Experimental Farm for several years. Thus, May 6, 1901, we found that there were 130 tons more water per acre, to a depth of 14 inches, in cultivated soil than in the adjoining plot carrying a vigorous growth of clover. This means that the latter soil contained one-half the water in the cultivated soil. But grass sod is more exhaustive than clover sod. In 1902, from May to July, trials every two weeks showed that the soil in sod contained from 50 to 100 per cent less water than adjoining soil in cultivation—the difference being at times over 200 tons per acre. The drought in the early part of 1903 emphasized these facts and showed most markedly the value of cultivation.

"In the autumn, on the other hand, it is desirable that the water supply should be diminished, so that vegetative growth should be checked and the wood given an opportunity to ripen before the winter sets in. This is readily brought about by sowing the cover crop in June or early part of July.

"Legumes for Improvement of Soils.—The improvement of soils by the growth of clover or some other legume is effected by the addition of humus and nitrogen. Experiments go to show that by this means the soil can be enriched to the extent of 100 pounds or more of nitrogen per acre—this nitrogen being appropriated from the atmosphere by the plant through the agency of certain bacteria that reside in the clover roots. It seems more than probable that a good crop of clover turned under will enrich the soil to an extent equal to an application of ten tons of ordinary barnyard manure. Not only is that valuable and necessary plant food, nitrogen, furnished cheaply by this means, but humus-forming material is added in large quantities, and this by its partial decay is particularly important in ameliorating the physical condition of the soil. And, lastly, the mineral matter stored up in the cover crop is finally set free in forms readily assimilable by the roots of the orchard trees."

Testing Dairy Herds.—The Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, has for some time been recommending the establishment among Canadian dairy farmers of co-operative testing associations, somewhat similar to those which have had such a marked effect in increasing the milking capacity and reducing the cost of production in Danish dairy herds. Under the direction of the Minister of Agriculture, an object lesson along that line is now being given in the district about Cowansville, Que., with the Government cool curing room as the centre where the testing is done and the records kept. Arrangements have been made whereby 82 farmers in the vicinity undertake to keep accurate records of the daily milk yield of each cow in their herds. Samples of both morning and night's milk are taken three times a month and tested for butter fat at the cool curing room. The milk record sheets are collected monthly, and these are compared with the books of the cheese factories to which the farmers send milk, so that a fairly efficient check on accuracy is provided. Some 1,450 cows are concerned in this Cowansville cow census, which shows that the large dairymen of that district are alive to the importance of weeding out the unprofitable producers. This testing association is, as yet, merely in the experimental stage, but if it works out satisfactorily, it will doubtless lead to a considerable extension of the movement.

Monkey Brand Soap makes copper like gold, tin like silver, crockery like marble, and windows like crystal.

THE GRAND English St. Leger Sweep

LIMITED TO $10,000.

Run at Doncaster, Eng., September 7, 1904.

Tickets $1.00 Each

—AT—

SALMON's CIGAR STORE

Prizes divided as follows:

First Horse	40 per cent.
Second Horse	20 per cent.
Third Horse	10 per cent.
Among Starters	10 per cent.
Among-Non-starters	20 per cent.

Less 10 per cent. ... to defray expenses.

To be drawn for on Tuesday, September 6, under the supervision of Sporting Editors of the local papers.

Grand Japanese Wrestling Tournament.

AT CALEDONIA PARK, SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 13,

At 7 o'clock, and Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock; evening at 7 o'clock.

Large party of Japanese Wrestlers, including HACHIJIN, Champion of Japan, weight, over 320 pounds; and 16 others, weighing from 250 to 300 pounds, will give a grand exhibition of wrestling.

Any person wishing to enter this contest to wrestle Japanese style will confer a favor by calling on the manager, 41 Store Street, who will be pleased to accept all challenges.

Wrestlers will also give a grand exhibition of Japanese Dancing during intermission between rounds.

Citizens of Victoria should not fail to witness this magnificent exhibition.

A show for the magnate and plebian alike.

Admission, 50c.; Ladies, 25c.; Children, 10c.

Corticelli SPOOL SILK

Ladies, if you know of anything better than Corticelli Sewing Silk, the secret may make you

FAMOUS

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature, so to speak, is ransacked by the scientific for the comfort and happiness of man. Science has indeed made giant strides during the past century, and among the—by no means least important—discoveries in medicine comes that of

THERAPION.

This preparation is unquestionably one of the most genuine and reliable Patent Medicines ever introduced, and has, we understand, been used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Johert, Velpeau, Maisonneuve, the well-known Chassaignac, and indeed by all who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Lallemand, and Roux, by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy we think there is no doubt. From the time of Aristotle downwards, a potent agent in the removal of these diseases has (like the famed philosopher's stone) been the object of search of some hopeful, generous minds; and far beyond the mere power—if such could ever have been discovered—of transmuting the baser metals into gold is surely the discovery of a remedy so potent as to replenish the failing energies of the confirmed *roué* in the one case, and in the other so effectually, speedily and safely to expel from the system without the aid, or even the knowledge, of a second party, the poisons of acquired or inherited disease in all their protean forms as to leave no taint or trace behind. Such is

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION,

which may certainly rank with, if not take precedence of, many of the discoveries of our day, about which no little ostentation and noise have been made, and the extensive and ever-increasing demand that has been created for this medicine wherever introduced appears to prove that it is destined to cast into oblivion all those questionable remedies that were formerly the sole reliance of medical men. Therapion may be obtained of the principal chemists and merchants throughout the world.—*Diamond Fields Advertiser*, KIMBERLEY.

Wholesale—Henderson Bros., Ltd., Vancouver and Victoria.

Marine Iron Works

VICTORIA, B. C.

ANDREW GRAY ..... Proprietor

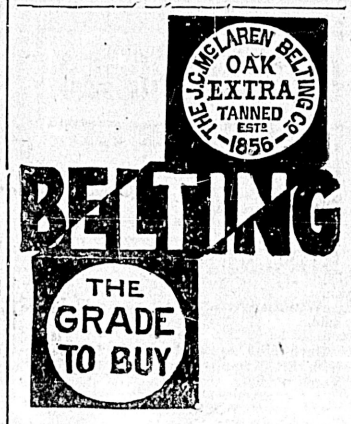
Engineers, Founders, Boilermakers, Etc.

Telephone 681 Res. Telephone 106

Valuable Waterfrontage FOR SALE

Lots 201 and 203, Victoria City, situated at the foot of Yates Street, with wharf over 160 feet long, and two large warehouses. For particulars apply to

J. STUART YATES



Vancouver Engineering Works Ltd., Agents.

A COMFORTABLE SHAVE

Genuine Sheffield Razor

Warranted made throughout by the very best Sheffield makers. From 4s. to 11s. each, postage paid.

With Ivory or Tortoiseshell handles. In Lizard, Crocodile, Lead or Inlaid Wood Cases; 2 to 7 razors in each case. From 15s. to £5 each, postage paid.

Genuine Sheffield Pocket Knife

Any kind, a boon to all who use one. From 4s. to 15s. each, postage paid.

Shaving Companions

From 30s. to 60s., postage paid.

Every blade a Sheffield blade, and make a beautiful present. Goods sent at once on receipt of cash.

GEORGE HOULT,

Worksop, Sheffield, England

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR

Removed Permanently.

Facial Massage and Scalp Treatment, with or without electricity. Large Stock of Hair Goods.

Mrs. C. Kosche

Hair-Dressing Parlors, 55 Douglas Street.

Holidays are Kodak Days.

Take one with you. Kodaks, Century Cameras, Non-Curling Film.

FLEMING BROS.,

52 Government Street.

Winding Up Business

B. C. FURNITURE CO.

Call early and secure one of these genuine bargains

FOLLOWING PRICES ARE A SAMPLE OF OUR GREAT BARGAINS

Brussels Carpets, regular 65c per yard, now	40c
Tapestry Brussels, regular 85c per yard, now	50c
Best grade 10-wire Tapestry Brussels, regular $1.10, per yard, now	65c
Body Brussels Carpet, regular $1.25 and $1.35 per yard, now	75c
Oilcloth, 2 yards wide, regular price 40c per square yard, now	20c
A nice heavy grade of Linoleum, good design, regular 75c per square yard, now	40c
A fine line of Inlaid Linoleums, regular $1.40 per yard, now	95c
We also have a few misfits of carpets on hand consisting of:	
1 Tapestry with red ground and tan color floral design, size 10x11, regular $14.50, now	$8.00
1 Tapestry with tan ground and red Oriental pattern, size 8.7x10, regular $12.00, now	$7.00
1 Tapestry two tone tan ground, green floral design, 11.2x11.3, regular $19.80, now	$11.70
1 Tapestry, drab color ground, good pattern, size 6.9x10, regular $8.00, now	$5.00

66 and 68 Government Street.

Call early and secure one of these genuine bargains

STRAW HATS HALF PRICE

All Suits, Pants, Overcoats and Raincoats less one-fifth or 20% for cash.

B. WILLIAMS & CO.

3 Snaps for Saturday

Number 1..........................Free Premiums in Silverware
Number 2—2 lbs. Fresh Empire Biscuits..........................25c
Number 3—3 lbs. Fresh Ginger Snaps..........................25c

ROBERT MOWAT
The Yates Street Grocer

I give you a discount on every dollar you spend here

CITY CHURCHES

CHURCH OF OUR LORD.

Services at 11 and 7, with sermons by Rev. H. J. Wood. The holy communion will be administered at the close of the morning service. The music follows:

Morning.

Organ—Kyrie .... Mozart
Venite and Psalms—As Set ....
Te Deum .... XXXIV.
Jubilate .... XIV.
Hymns.....426, 567, A. and M. 41, and 566
Organ—Postlude .... Arthur Page

Evening.

Organ—Reverie .... I. V. Flagler
Psalms—As Set ....
Magnificat—11 .... Mercer
Nunc Dimittis—1 .... Mercer
Hymns .... 361, 339 and 32
Doxology .... X.
Organ—Chorus .... E. Lemaigre

ST. JOHN'S.

Preachers, morning, Rev. A. J. Ard; evening, Rev. Mr. Bascott. The music follows:

Morning.

Venite—7th Day ....
Psalms—As Set ....
Te Deum—Alt. 3rd Set ....
Benedictus .... Troutbeck
Hymn 163
Kyrie .... XXI.
Gloria Tibi 1
Hymns .... 197 and 323

Evening.

Psalms—As Set ....
Cantate .... Monk
Deus Misereatur .... Havergal
Hymns .... 242, 269 and 280
Vesper—Lord, Keep Us Safe..........

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.

Services: Holy communion, 8 a. m.; morning service and holy communion, 11 a. m.; evening service, 7 p. m. Preachers, morning, Rev. C. R. Basket; evening, the Archdeacon. The music set for the day follows:

Morning.

Voluntary—Allegretto .... B. Tours
Venite .... Elvey
Psalms for 7th Morning.Cathedral Psalter
Te Deum .... Oakeley
Benedictus .... Barnby
Kyrie .... Harpley
Gloria .... Harpley
Hymns .... 626, 207 and 242
Voluntary—Elevation .... St. Saens

Evening.

Voluntary—Postlude .... Merkel
Processional Hymn 215
Psalms for 7th Evening..Cathedral Psalter
Magnificat .... Mornington
Nunc Dimittis .... Foster
Hymns .... 527, 210 and 306
Vesper Hymn .... M. S.
Recessional Hymn 217
Voluntary—Fantasia ....Tours

ST. SAVIOUR'S.

Holy communion, 11 a. m.; evensong, 7 p. m.; preacher, Rev. W. D. Barber. Sunday being the patrona festival of St. Saviour's (Name of Jesus), special music will be rendered at the evening service, including the sacred cantata, "The Rolling Seasons," Simper.

ST. JAMES'.

Rector, Rev. J. H. S. Sweet. Matins and sermon at 11. Holy communion at 12. Children's service at 3 p. m. Evensong and sermon at 7 p. m.

Morning.

Organ—Voluntary ....
Venite and Psalms......Cathedral Psalter
Te Deum—1st Setting...Cathedral Psalter
Benedictus .... Troutbeck
Hymns .... 281 and 261
Organ—Voluntary ....

Evening.

Organ—Voluntary ....
Psalms .... Cathedral Psalter
Magnificat .... Barnby
Nunc Dimittis .... S. John
Hymns .... 297, 270 and 346
Organ—Voluntary ....

ST. BARNABAS' CHURCH.

Corner Cook street and California avenue. H. E. at 8 a. m. Matins at 10:30 a. m. Choral Eucharist and sermon at 11 a. m. Preacher, the Rev. G. H. Wilson, rector St. Michael's, Vancouver. Children's service at 2:30 p. m. Evensong at 7 p. m. Preacher, the rector, Rev. E. G. Miller. Subject, "Holy Communion."

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN.

Rev. Dr. Campbell will occupy the pulpit tomorrow morning. In the evening special services in memory of Rev. Mr. Swartout, the missionary who was drowned about a fortnight ago near Ucluelet, will be held. Rev. A. Ewing will preach. Sunday school and Bible class will be held in the afternoon, commencing at the usual time.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN.

Services will be held at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. The preacher for the day will be Rev. W. Leslie Clay, B. A. The musical portion is as follows:

Morning.

Organ—Cujus Animam .... Rossini
Psalm 1
Anthem—Seek Ye the Lord ...... Roberts
Tenor Solo, J. L. Gibson.
Hymns .... 10, 285 and 251
Organ—Postlude in A.......... Rinck

Evening.

Organ—Intermezzo in D Flat .... Hollins
Psalm 36
Anthem—O, Give Thanks Unto the Lord
.... Simper
Bass Solo, H. Shackleton.
Hymns .... 127 and 1[illegible]
Solo ....
Mr. Waddington.
Organ—March, from Lohengrin....Wagner

CENTENNIAL METHODIST.

Rev. J. P. Westman, the pastor, will preach at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Evening subject, "A Trip to the Mountain Top," a sermon for summer time. This is the fourth in the series. Suitable music furnished by the choir. Sunday school and Bible class at 2:30. Sacramental service will be held at the close of the morning service.

METROPOLITAN METHODIST.

The famous Bishop Hamilton, of San Francisco, noted for his great pulpit ability, will preach at 11 a. m., and the pastor, Rev. G. K. B. Adams, at 7 p. m. Classes, 10 a. m. Sunday school and Bible classes, 2:30. Everybody welcome.

VICTORIA WEST METHODIST.

Rev. R. J. McIntyre, pastor, will preach at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Morning subject, "A Talk for the Boys and Girls"; evening, "One of the Essentials in Christianity." Communion service will be held after regular service in evening. Sunday school and Bible class at 2:30 p. m. Quarterly official board will meet on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Class meeting Tuesday evening. Prayer meeting Thursday evening. All are cordially invited to any of these services.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL.

Divine worship at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Rev. John Simpson, M. A., of Vancouver, will preach at both services. Sunday school and Bible classes will meet at 2:30 p. m. Young people's meeting immediately after the evening service. A cordial welcome will be extended to all.

CALVARY BAPTIST.

The pastor, Rev. J. F. Vichert, M. A., will preach morning and evening. Morning subject, "The Voice of Strangers"; evening, "The Certainty of Redemption." Ordinance of the Lord's Supper at the evening service. Miss Zoe Bucknam will sing Liddel's "Abide With Me." Sunday school and Bible class 2:30 p. m. B. Y. P. U., Monday, 8 p. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday, 8 p. m.

SPIRITUALISTS.

R. H. Kneeshaw will hold a meeting at his residence, 155 Superior street, on Sunday evening at 8 o'clock. The subject will be "The Laws of Friendship." A cordial invitation is extended to all. Spiritual readings will be given at the close.

Y. M. C. A.

Open meeting, 8:30 p. m. Address by Rev. E. H. Shanks. Subject, "Triumph of Faith." Solo by Mrs. Shanks.

BEST KRUGER STORY.

One of the best stories told of the late President Kruger is that given in the Daily Chronicle. During the early days of the South African war, when the first Australian contingent arrived at Capetown, Mr. Kruger is said to have asked General Joubert if he knew anything about these Australians. "I only know that eleven of them once beat All England." "Good God," cried the president, "we are lost; thirteen thousand of them have just landed."

Catarrhozone Powerfully Healing.

Its action upon inflamed catarrhal surfaces is almost magical. Catarrhozone subdues inflammation, prevents the formation of droppings, coughing, hawking, and destroys the cause as well as cures the consequences of catarrhal inflammation. An absolutely reliable medicine, easily employed. Catarrhozone is deposited as a thin film over diseased surfaces, which soothes, heals and cures. Sold in two sizes, 25c. and $1.00.

MR. ARNOLD-FOSTER'S SCHEME.

Mr. Arnold-Foster has outlined his (apparently modified) proposals for the reorganization of our land defences.

They comprise a reduction in the number of line and garrison regiments; battalions to be composed of 500 men each, 100 long-service men, and the remainder enlisted for two years, going into the reserve for six years; a striking force of 15,000 or 16,000 men to be kept at Aldershot; the militia to be reformed; volunteers to be reduced to 200,000, and divided into two classes, receiving grants according to efficiency; an annual sum to be placed at the disposal of rifle clubs; and to enable volunteers to provide themselves with transport; country to be divided into commands, corresponding as nearly as possible with army corps districts; three years' system to be abolished, two years' short home service established, and general service eight years and six months; saving £490,000.

A full summary of the scheme occupies seven columns of small type in the Broad Arrow (July 16). It is said that society influence is already actively engaged against it, apparently on the ground that it runs counter to the lines laid down by Mr. Brodrick.

LORD DUNDONALD SACRIFICED HIMSELF.

Public Opinion.

There is nothing Falstaffian about the valor of Lord Dundonald. He has been dismissed by the Canadian government for his indiscreet but public-spirited expose of the method by which certain ministers make the efficiency of the militia subservient to political exigencies. But that the cabinet's view is not that of all Canada is fairly well proved by the remarkable demonstrations attending the general's farewell. Canada it is certain is not the only British colony in which the good work of Imperial soldiers is nullified by partisan and local prejudices. It is a grave pity that the free and independent citizens of Greater Britain do not realize the folly of allowing their politicians to draw the red herring of militarism across the track. Lord Dundonald having sacrificed himself, as the St. James' Gazette puts it, in order to rouse public opinion, has not been content to leave matters at that. In his farewell speech at Toronto, he described the neglect of the militia as deplorable. Canada will, we agree with General Caulfield in thinking, come to regret the occasion of Lord Dundonald's departure. Meantime he has been summoned home, as Mr. Arnold-Forster said in Parliament on Tuesday, to give an explanation of his conduct. Till the Imperial government have heard what he has to say, they form no view on the matter.

IN WOMAN'S FAVOR.

Few treatments stand so high in woman's favor as Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. This is not only because of the extraordinary control which this preparation has over diseases and weakness peculiar to women, but also because of its power as a tissue builder. By weighing yourself while using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food you can prove that new flesh and weight is being added to the body.

PURCHASING PRICES.

FOR PRODUCE

Corrected Daily by Messrs. Sylvester & Co.

The following prices are being offered to the producer by the local dealers for delivery in round lots on the dock or in the car at Victoria:

Hay (old), per ton	$12.00
Hay (green), per ton	$13.00
Straw, per ton	$10.00
Oats, per ton	$27.00
Barley, per ton	$27.00
Potatoes (new), per 100 lbs.	$1.50
Wheat, per ton	$30.00
Onions, per 100 lbs.	$3.50

TIDE TABLE.

Victoria, B. C., August, 1904.

(Issued by the tidal survey branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.)

Date	Day	Time	Height	Time	Height	Time	Height	Time	Height
		h.m.	ft.	h. m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h. m.	ft.
1	M.	0:46	5.6	4:51	6.1	12:02	3.5	19:08	7.4
2	Tu.	1:51	5.2	6:15	5.6	12:31	4.1	19:40	7.5
3	W.	2:50	4.7	8:00	5.3	12:42	4.7	20:08	7.6
4	Th.	3:43	4.1	10:09	5.1	11:54	5.2	20:35	7.7
5	F.	4:34	3.5					21:03	7.9
6	Sa.	5:22	2.8					21:34	8.2
7	S.	6:07	2.2					22:14	8.4
8	M.	6:49	1.6					23:05	8.6
9	Tu.	7:29	1.1	16:22	6.8	18:28	6.7	.....	...
10	W.	0:06	8.7	8:09	0.8	15:49	7.0	19:38	6.4
11	Th.	1:09	8.7	8:48	0.8	16:04	7.2	20:40	6.0
12	F.	2:05	8.5	9:28	1.0	16:29	7.4	21:38	5.5
13	Sa.	2:58	8.2	10:11	1.5	17:03	7.6	22:38	5.0
14	S.	4:09	7.6	10:57	2.2	17:40	7.7	23:44	4.5
15	M.	5:16	6.9	11:45	3.1	18:18	7.9	.....	...
16	Tu.	0:51	3.9	6:42	6.4	12:33	4.0	18:56	7.9
17	W.	1:59	3.4	8:29	6.0	13:22	4.9	19:34	8.0
18	Th.	3:05	2.9	11:03	6.0	14:12	5.7	20:13	8.0
19	F.	4:08	2.5	13:34	6.4	15:05	6.3	20:52	7.9
20	Sa.	5:07	2.2	14:46	6.8	16:09	6.8	21:34	7.8
21	S.	6:00	2.0	15:28	7.1	17:36	7.0	22:23	7.6
22	M.	6:48	1.8	13:00	7.2	18:51	6.8	23:23	7.5
23	Tu.	7:30	1.9	16:20	7.1	19:30	6.6	.....	...
24	W.	0:24	7.4	8:07	2.0	16:26	7.0	20:22	6.2
25	Th.	1:17	7.3	8:42	2.1	16:12	7.0	21:02	5.8
26	F.	2:05	7.2	9:15	2.4	16:08	7.0	21:39	5.4
27	Sa.	2:48	7.0	9:47	2.8	16:20	7.1	22:16	5.1
28	S.	3:33	6.8	10:20	3.3	16:42	7.2	22:58	4.8
29	M.	4:25	6.5	10:54	3.8	17:16	7.1	23:50	4.4
30	Tu.	5:34	6.1	11:27	4.4	17:52	7.2	.....	...
31	W.	0:49	4.1	6:54	6.0	11:54	5.0	18:24	7.3

Zero of above heights corresponds to 11 feet in the fairway of Victoria harbor.

The time used is Pacific standard for the 120th Meridian west. It is counted from 0 to 24 hours, from midnight to midnight. The height is in feet and tenths of a foot.

ESQUIMALT.

For time of high water add 14 minutes to H. W. at Victoria.

Esquimalt (at Dry Dock) From observations during six months, May to October, compared with simultaneous observations continued at Victoria by Mr. F. Napier Denison.

Municipal Notice.

Payment of Sewer Rental and Sewer Construction Tax Due for Year 1904.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the SEWER RENTAL AND SEWER CONSTRUCTION TAX which became due on the 31st day of May last must be paid not later than the 31ST DAY OF JULY INSTANT, otherwise interest will be charged in addition to costs necessary in enforcing payment of amounts in arrear.

CHAS. KENT,
Treasurer and Collector.

City Treasurer and Collector's Office, City Hall, Victoria, B. C., July 22, 1904.

FLAT RATE

At Pete Steele's Bar, No. 87 Yates Street.—House of Lords and Commons, Taylor's Special, Stewart's, Four Crown (Brown's), XXX Hennessy, and all other leading brands; also Croft's Port and Montalado Sherry at 10c. Ale, Stout and Lager on draught, 5c.

Cascade Mining Co.

This company is opening up what promises to be a remarkably rich copper property in Uchucklesett Harbor, Alberni. The company is capitalized for $250,000 in shares of 25 cents each. After the first shipment of ore, which will be made during the present month, it will be possible to develop the property from ore shipments, as from tests made by O'Sullivan of Vancouver, at the Ladysmith smelter and in New York, the ore averages in copper alone 24 per cent to 28 per cent per ton.

To aid in the opening up of this promising property a small block of shares are offered at 12½ cents cash per share. This is an opportunity for investment in a mining property which has all the earmarks of a great mine, in which event the stock will be worth many times the price asked. Only a limited number of shares will be placed on the market at this figure.

Applications for the stock may be made to

The Stuart, Robertson Co., Ltd

Broad St., 2 doors N. Trounce Ave.

FOR SALE BY TENDER

Bids will be received by the undersigned up to the 31st day of August, 1904, for the purchase of the Iron Works and Stove Factory of the Albion Iron Works Co., Ltd., either together or separately, as a going concern. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

For all information apply to

H. DAVIDSON,
No. 6 Chatham Street,
Victoria, B. C.

NOTICE—At the expiration of thirty days from this date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a lease of the foreshore including the rights attached thereto, for fishing purposes, on Trial Island, commencing at a point marked J. S. P., and running in a southerly direction forty chains, including the foreshore lands covered by water.

J. S. PEARCE.

Victoria, August 1, 1904.

To My Patients And The :: Public ::

I have just returned from an extensive trip through the United States, studying all the latest inventions and improvements in Dentistry. Having had nearly twenty-five years' experience in practice, I am in a position to give the very best satisfaction. My artificial teeth can not be excelled. If you are wearing a set that does not fit, and your dentist can not give you satisfaction, come to me, and if I don't give you satisfaction I will not charge you a cent. Special plates made for public speakers and singers.

DR. HARTMAN.

Ladies Take Notice

That we are making Ladies' Costumes from $15.00 and up. Fit Finest and Styles Guaranteed.

SPRINKLING & CO.,

76½ YATES ST., MOODY BLOCK.

TENDERS FOR TIMBER LIMITS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to noon of Wednesday, 10th August, 1904, from any person who may desire to obtain a lease, under the provisions of section 42 of the "Land Act," for the purpose of cutting timber therefrom, of a timber limit situated in the vicinity of Deceit Bay, Redonda Island, known as Lots 2,098 and 2,099, Group 1, New Westminster District, containing in the aggregate 2,908 acres.

The competitor offering the highest cash bonus will be entitled to a lease of the limits for a term of twenty-one years.

Each tender must be accompanied by a certified cheque, made payable to the undersigned, to cover the amount of the first year's rental ($732.00), and the amount of bonus tendered, and also a certified cheque for $1,750.00, being the cost of cruising and surveying the limits. The cheques will be at once returned to unsuccessful competitors.

W. S. GORE,
Deputy Commissioner of Lands & Works.
Lands and Works Department,
Victoria, B. C., 28th July, 1904.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, endorsed "Tender for Heating," will be received by the undersigned up to noon of Friday, the 12th August, 1904, for the erection and completion of a heating plant at the Industrial School, South Vancouver.

Plans, specification, forms of tender and contract may be seen on and after the 29th July, 1904, at the office of T. E. Julian, Esq., architect, Vancouver, and at the Lands and Works Department, Victoria, B. C.

Tenders will not be considered unless made upon the printed forms supplied for the purpose, and the agreement to execute a bond appended to the form of tender is duly signed by the contractor himself and two responsible sureties, residents of the Province, in the penal sum of $400 for the faithful performance of the work.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

W. S. GORE,
Deputy Commissioner of Lands & Works.
Lands and Works Department,
Victoria, B. C., 27th July, 1904.

"LAND REGISTRY ACT."

IN THE MATTER of an application for a duplicate of the Certificate of Title to Lot Nine hundred and seventy-eight (978), Victoria City.

NOTICE is hereby given that it is my intention at the expiration of one month from the first publication hereof, to issue a duplicate of the Certificate of Title to the above land issued to Charles Malcolm Cookson, on the 9th day of August, 1901, and numbered 7031c.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar-General.

Land Registry Office,
Victoria, B.C., 5th day of August, 1904.

RELIABLE MEN WANTED

In every locality to introduce our goods, tacking up show cards on trees, along roads and conspicuous places; also distributing small advertising matter. Salary or commission $60 per month and expenses not over $2.50 per day. Steady employment to good men. No experience needed. Write for particulars. EMPIRE MEDICINE CO., LONDON, ONT.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

WANTED—Competent nurse; two small children. Apply 119 Menzies street. au6

WANTED—Superior maid (general); plain cooking and housework; small family; nurse kept. 60 Rae street. au5

WANTED—Experienced nursemaid; two children, three months and two years; good wages. 60 Rae street. au5

WANTED—Housekeeper (working), two children; entire charge. Apply 60 Rae street. au4

WANTED—General servant; salary $15 a month. Another servant kept. Address "P. W.," this office. au4

WANTED—Millinery saleswomen, also improvers and apprentices in trimming department, wanted for next season. Apply to D. Spencer. au2

WANTED—General servant; salary $15 a month. Another servant kept. Address "P. W.," this office. au3

REQUIRED—Two nurse girls, care of children and light housework. 60 Rae street. jy27

WANTED—Nursery governess or companion nurse, for growing children; good needlwoman and musical. 60 Rae street.

WANTED—Smart girl or an experienced woman for store (city). Address own hand writing, care of G. Roberts, Box 297 City. jy14

WANTED—A waitress. Apply Dominion hotel. je7

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

WANTED—Capable Scotch woman requires permanent daily work; good laundress. 60 Rae street. jy19

WANTED—Young lady (English) desires position as governess. Musical. "F.," Colonist. jy17

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—Operators for shirts and overalls. Lenz & Leiser, Ltd., union factory, Yates street. au7

WANTED—Good clothing salesman; must be experienced. Apply Army & Navy Clothing Store, 117 Government street. au7

WANTED—Messenger boys wanted; respectable boys with good references required. Apply C. P. R. Co.'s Telegraph. au5

THE PRINCIPAL of the 20th Century Shorthand will be pleased to interview suitable gentlemen willing to be trained for chief examiners and managers of studios to be opened throughout Canada and the United States; also ladies as first assistant examiners. Husband and wife, or brother and sister would be highly suitable. A good income guaranteed and a contract entered into for life, on fair terms. Apply Studio over Imperial Bank, corner Government and Yates streets, Victoria. ap2)

WANTED—Four boys at 22 Trounce avenue at once. jy2..

WANTED—A stenographer, boy preferred. Address in own handwriting, stating salary required, "Steno," this office. je22

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

DRUGGIST—Fifteen years experience; excellent character. "B.," 541 Burrard street, Vancouver. au5

WANTED—Young English farmer, single, life abstainer, has had life experience in cattle and general farming, good mechanic, excellent references. Drury, Corfield, B. C. au2

NEWSPAPERDOM—An experienced newspaper man is open to engagement—editor or reporter. Apply "Slug V," this office.

FOR SALE—PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—A snap. Choice corner lot, Victoria West: only $325. Apply Grant & Conyers. au7

FINE RESIDENTIAL LOT—100x120, corner Chestnut and Pandora avenues, close to car, $600; 100 acres at Prospect Lake, $1,500. Address 137 Pandora avenue. au7

FOR SALE—Fifty acres of land, cheap; 150 acres of land with buildings, cheap; good house and lot, nice order, $900. A. Williams & Co., Ltd., 104 Yates street. au7

FOR SALE—100 acres at Prospect Lake, small portion improved. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. jy16

FOR SALE—Glengarry Farm, the property of the late Dr. John A. Duncan. This beautiful and desirable farm, 250 acres, large residence, extensive barns, stabling, etc., fronts on a fine sea beach at Metchosin. Real estate agents, please note. Apply to F. Temple Cornwall, solicitor, Victoria, B. C. jy9

FOR SALE—Gorge Road, a number of desirable residential lots, close in, cheap, and terms if necessary. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, 40 Government street. je10

FOR SALE—$800: one-third of an acre James Bay, all cleared, rich black loam. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, 40 Government street. j5

POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK.

FOR SALE—Light horse and rig. Apply Keown & Tite, 189 Douglas. au7

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred gelding, Dr. McLean, 7 years old. Apply at race track. au7

FOR SALE—Grade Jersey cow, calved six weeks ago, fourth calf; good milker, very gentle. Apply Archerdale, Sidney. au6

FOR SALE—Two cows, fresh calved, second calf. Apply J. G. McKay, Saanich. au6

FOR SALE—Fresh calved cows. R. C. McRae, Cedar Hill Road. au6

FOR SALE—Small grey horse, $20. London & Vancouver Bakery. au5

FOR SALE—Pure bred Shropshire rams and ewes, of best breeding. John Campbell stock. Apply Geo. Heatherbell, Colwood P. O. au5

FOR SALE—White Australian Cockatoo, 9 months old; magnificent specimen; just beginning to talk; will sell at actual cost. Apply Montana Restaurant, Outer Wharf. au4

OXFORD DOWN RAMS—B. C. Oxford Down rams, 3 years old and under, acclimated, registered and ready for service. The best sheep for the islands. Prices, etc., on application. J. D. Reid, Metchosin. au3

FOR SALE—Fresh calved cow with second calf. A. G. Snelling, Royal Oak. au4

FOR SALE—Three English setter pups, 4 months old. Apply 39 Quadra street. jy19

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred Jersey heifer calf. Dr. Hartman, 247 Yates street. jy19

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—Small wagon or very light dump cart, suitable for a horse 14 hands high. Archerdale, Sidney. au6

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—At once, in every town and city of the Dominion, excepting province of Ontario, live, energetic canvassers for Men and Women, a bright, newsy, Catholic home journal—only one of its kind in Canada; sells at sight. Rare opportunity for college students, teachers, etc., during holiday season. Liberal inducements to right person. For full particulars apply to Canadian Headquarters, Box 390 Smith's Falls, Ont. au7

WANTED—General agents and solicitors immediately. Responsible, permanent positions. Men good address, business ability. Inclose references. New proposition. Endorsed legitimate, reliable money maker. Best insurance, Bone & Manning, Tacoma, Wash. au7

CHIMNEY SWEEPING.

DON'T BE HUMBUGGED by itinerate fakers if you want your chimneys cleaned! Go to the only capable and reliable chimney cleaner in Victoria. Wm. Neal, 82 Quadra street. Phone A881 m15

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—A six-oared pleasure boat, will hold about nine people. Apply T. Luscombe, Garbally Road. au7

FOR SALE—Single top buggy and a sextant, both in good condition. Apply Montana Restaurant, Outer Wharf. jy21

FOR SALE—Refrigerators at the X L Second-Hand Store, 8 Store street. jy21

FOR SALE—Back bar mirrors and shelfs. Apply The Palace, 56 Yates street. jy17

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—Confectionery business, well established, on Yates street, Victoria, B. C.; reasonable terms. Apply to owner at his Government street store. A. Bancroft, wholesale and retail confectioner. jy9

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—On Tuesday last, purse containing $100 bill and small change. Reward on returning same to Colonist office au6

LOST—Motor bicycle pedal Friday evening. Finder, by returning same to Dr. Garesche, Five Sisters' Block, will be suitably rewarded. au7

LOST—On Hillside Avenue between Douglas street and Finerty beach, near Cadboro Bay, purse containing glasses. Please return to Heisterman & Co., Government street. a4

LOST—On Pandora or Quadra streets, fox terrier puppy, 8 weeks old; white with black on side of head. Return to Scotch Bakery, Douglas street. Reward. Anyone found harboring dog after this notice will be prosecuted. au4

IF THE LADY who misappropriated a five-stone diamond ring on Saturday afternoon last will return it to the Colonist office, no questions will be asked. Otherwise, proceedings will be taken.

LOST—Yesterday at Sailor Bay an oar with name "Sissie" painted thereon. Finder please notify Mr. Thomas at the Colonist building. au5

LOST—Between Yates and Fort streets on Broad, a large nugget tie pin with seal tooth charm attached. Please return to No. 66 Humboldt street. jy13

MILLINERY.

LADIES' HATS RE-TRIMMED, bringing their own material; panama hats cleaned and re-pressed. Room 2, MacGregor Block, opposite Hotel Driard. au3

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—Couple of furnished rooms suitable for light housekeeping. Address Geo. Stevens, Colonist. au6

WANTED—To rent, six-room furnished house, for $25. Apply "Tenant," care of Colonist office. au5

SALOON.

ALBION—Yates street; choice liquors and cigars. Give Jack Thomson a call. au6

CIGARS AND TOBACCOS.

WHEN you want a long smoke call in and see Harry Moss at the cigar store, St. Charles Block. je8

FOR SALE—MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—Machinery for sawmill; capacity 10,000 per day. Apply Leigh Bros.' sawmill. a16

LADIES' HAIR DRESSING.

MRS. LUIS RUSSELL, sub-pupil of Madame Pomeroy, facial massage and bust development a specialty; contour restored, and double chin removed with correct massage; shampooing and scalp treatment. 11 Rae street. Phone 788. jy14

TO RENT—ROOM AND BOARD

TO LET—Furnished housekeeping rooms, single or en suite, with use of baths. 120 Vancouver street. au7

TO LET—Furnished room, suitable for lady or gentleman. 18 Young street, James Bay. au7

TO LET—Furnished housekeeping rooms, opposite the A. O. U. W. Hall. Apply at 79 View street. au3

TO RENT—Four furnished housekeeping rooms, or en suite, with bath, at Elsemere House, 104 Pandora street. Apply 97 Quadra street. au3

ROOM AND BOARD for gentleman; large front room, suitable for couple without children. 138 Blanchard street. jy13

FOR RENT—Five sunny unfurnished rooms, with front balcony, bath, hot and cold water, very reasonable. 134 Chatham street; second house above Quadra.

FOR RENT — Furnished housekeeping rooms for rent, with bath. 118 Fort street. jy29

TO LET—Large, sunny, well-furnished apartments, for light housekeeping; modern improvements. Terms moderate. 98 Yates street. jy8

TO RENT—Gentlemen boarders; nice sunny rooms, with board, at Revere House, 109 Pandora avenue. je17

BEACON HILL—Sunny room with breakfast, for lady or gentleman. Terms moderate. Address "F. G.," Colonist. j1

EDUCATIONAL.

WOOD CARVING—Instructions by Mr. C. J. Brown, late of Leeds, England. Apply Caruthers, Dickson & Howes, Johnson street. au3

VICTORIA ART CLASSES—53 Douglas street. All subjects. H. C. Martindale, Master. m23

SHORTHAND SCHOOL—15 Broad street. Bookkeeping thoroughly taught; also shorthand and typewriting. E. A. Macmillan, principal. jy5

WANTED—TO PURCHASE.

WANTED—To purchase, waterside lots at Victoria, suitable for wharf purposes, or to rent wharf premises. Full particulars with lowest terms. Apply to Malins, Coulthard & Co., New Westminster, B.C.

WANTED—To buy, 50 acres of pasture land, near to Victoria. Apply "Farmer," Colonist office. jy31

ACCORDEON PLEATING.

ACCORDEON PLEATING done on short notice at 8 Gordon street. jy22

MANICURING.

UNIQUE MANICURING PARLORS—Room 2, MacGregor Block, opposite Hotel Driard. Facial massage and scalp treatment; hairdressing and shampooing; children's haircutting. au3

Hotel to Let

The Dawson, on Yates Street, remodelled with all modern improvements, sixty rooms well lighted and all fitted with lavatories.

RENT MODERATE

B. C. LAND & INVESTMENT AGENCY, LTD

40 Government St.

WANTED—TENDERS.

WANTED—Cash tender for small block of Cascade Mines stock. Address "Stocks," Colonist office. jy20

MISCELLANEOUS.

ACCOUNTS of professional men and merchants kept and audited by gentleman. Up-to-date systems adopted. First-class city references. "Beta," 23 Broad street.

BEACON HILL—Two large lots (one a corner), commanding a beautiful view of the Straits, for sale cheap. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. m11

ADVERTISING WORLD, Columbus, Ohio, a monthly journal of information, plans, suggestions and ideas for advertising. Send today for free sample, or 10c. for four months' trial. jj22

TO RENT—RESIDENCES.

TO LET—Furnished cottage, $7.00 per month. A. Williams & Co., Ltd., 104 Yates street. au7

TO LET—In good locality, close in, a comfortable six-roomed cottage, with bathroom and gas. Address "B.," this office. au6

TO LET—Good 4-roomed cottage, with pantry and scullery, No. 19 Oscar street; $8.00 per month, including water. Apply W. Wilby, 91 Douglas street. jy31

TO LET—Furnished or unfurnished, a number of desirable residences. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. je15

FOR SALE—FARM LANDS.

FOR SALE—19 acres, house, barns, etc., all under cultivation, 5 miles from town, close to salt water, large orchard and small fruits of all descriptions; black loam with clay subsoil; $3,700. Apply B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. au4

FOR SALE—Farming lands on Pender and other islands; also small island. Apply W. Grimmer, Port Washington, Pender Island. jy24

$1600—Comox, 1 mile from wharf, 160 acres, 20 acres cultivated, ditched and fenced, 40 acres alder bottom, balance good pasture land; small 2-roomed cabin; soil very rich. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. je28

CADBORO BAY—21 acres, all under cultivation, good buildings, chicken runs, etc., including growing crops. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. je26

FOR SALE—$1800—50 acres, 16 cultivated, 18 slashed, burnt and seeded, small house, barns, etc., live stock, farming implements, etc., etc, close to a good market. A money maker and a bargain. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. a7

FOR SALE—50 acres, Victoria District, 4 miles from town, 7 acres under cultivation, $40 per acre. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. m30

FOR SALE—Seven acres, partly cleared, four miles from city. Cheap. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government [illegible]

CLOTHES CLEANING.

LADIES' AND GENTS' CLOTHES cleaned, pressed, altered, repaired. Gents' suits from $1.50; ladies' skirts from 50c. Mrs. B. Lash, 104 View street, near Quadra. au5

PERSONAL.

IF YOU SEEK a missing friend or relative, you may learn something to your advantage by addressing The American Tracer, Hazelton, Iowa, U. S. A. au2

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—Fine all-brick dwelling, with all modern conveniences; good stable, carriage and chicken house, in centre of the city; can be had at a bargain. Apply at once. James Townsley, 64 Store street au6

FOR SALE—$1,550; 5-roomed cottage and corner lot, in first-class repair; beautiful view; $50 cash, $15 per month; interest 5 per cent. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. au5

FOR SALE—Choice new seven-roomed house, on Heywood avenue, Beacon Hill; very cheap. Moore & Whittington, contractors, 159 Yates street. Phone A750.

$650—6-roomed house on car line, James Bay. Easy terms. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. jy5

$1,900—Six-roomed cottage, James Bay; bath, hot and cold water, etc.; light and sewer connections. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. je21

FOR SALE—$600; 4-roomed cottage and outbuildings; lot 50x120, all in garden and in first-class order. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. je16

FOR SALE — $2,000; 7-roomed modern dwelling, with large basement; good sized lot. James Bay, only 12 minutes from post office. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. je15

$1,850—Six-roomed cottage on Harrison street and nice lot. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. m2

FOR SALE—$2300—Seven-roomed house, hot and cold water, bath, sewer connections and electric light, with stable. Lot post office. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government St. 157 feet deep. Ten minutes walk from

FOR SALE—TIMBER LIMITS.

LARGE TRACTS of timber land, both crown granted and leasehold; cedar spruce and fir and other woods. For particulars apply to B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government street. a7

FOR SALE—300 acres of first-class fir, on Cowichan Lake, averaging 80,000 feet per acre; conveniently located, and can be logged very cheaply; crown-granted. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency Limited, 40 Government street.

FOR SALE—HOTELS.

FOR SALE—Hotel of 50 rooms, all furnished; bar, etc. All rooms at present occupied. Cheap. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. [illegible]

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE — Established since 1891. Wanted, reliable servants for good situations. 54 Fort street. jy9

THE RICHARDSON Employment Agency is removed to 60 Rae street. Business hours 10:30 to 12:30. J. Devereux. m29

TO LET—HOTELS.

HOTEL TO LET—50 rooms furnished, bar, etc.; moderate rent. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. [illegible]

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES & WIRING

STEPHENS & HAWKINS — Lighting plants, dynamos and motors, armature winding, telephones, electric bells, fans, house wiring, machine work, etc. All work guaranteed. Telephone 643, 88 Fort street. m8

WATCHMAKER.

PETCH—99 Douglas street. Specialty, English watch repairing.

NOVELTY WORKS.

L. HAFER—General machinist. No. 150 Government street. a18

STEAM DYE WORKS.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Tel. 200. Largest established; country orders solicited. No. 141 Yates street.

PAUL'S CLEANING AND PRESSING Works—120 Fort St. Tel. 1012. au3

SCAVENGERS.

MRS. ED. LINES —General Scavenger, yards, etc., cleaned. Orders promptly attended to. Telephone 847. House 236 Yates street. jy20

COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS.

VICTORIA COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS —Office and mills, 148 Government street, A. J. Morley, proprietor.

FEATHER RENOVATORY.

SAVE your carpets by having them cleaned at the Sanitary Feather Works, corner Fort and Blanchard streets. Phone 802. Hurd & Wood, Proprietors. a1

POTTERY WARE, ETC.

SEWER PIPE, FIELD TILE, GROUND FIRE CLAY, FLOWER POTS, ETC. B. C. POTTERY CO., LIMITED, CORNER BROAD AND PANDORA STREETS, VICTORIA. j1

LODGES AND SOCIETIES.

L. O. L. 1426 meets in A. O. U. W. Hall, Yates street, first and third Mondays in each month. W. H. P. Trousdale, Master. G. A. O'Kell, Secy.

Visiting brethren in good standing are cordially invited.

SONS OF ENGLAND — Pride of Island Lodge meets in A. O. U. W. Hall, Yates street, first and third Tuesdays in each month. Geo Gardiner, President, J. Mullins, Secretary. Visiting members cordially invited. m24

BLACKSMITHS, ETC.

BLACKSMITHS AND CARRIAGE BUILDERS. Ledingham & Christie, General Blacksmiths and Carriage Builders, Cormorant street, Victoria, B. C.

DRAYMEN.

JOSEPH HEANEY—Office 52 Wharf st., Telephone 171.

LIVERY AND TRANSFERS.

VICTORIA TRUCK & DRAY CO. Telephone 18.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES—R. Maynard, 41 Pandora street. All kinds of Photographic Materials for amateurs and professionals. Kodaks, Premos, Pocos and Centuries, etc. Phone 360B. Same block Maynard's Leather and Shoe Finding Store. Mrs. R. Maynard's Art Studio; Views of British Columbia and Alaska for sale. a18

HARDWARE.

WALTER S. FRASER & CO., LIMITED—Dealer in hardware, iron, pipe, fittings, and brass goods. Wharf street. Victoria.

E. G. PRIOR & CO.—Hardware and agricultural implements. Corner of Johnson and Government streets.

HICKMAN-TYE HARDWARE CO., LT—Importers of iron, steel, hardware, pipe fittings, cutlery, etc. Mining and Milling supplies a specialty.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

C. A. McGREGOR, carpenter and jobber, 95 Yates street. Terms moderate. jy31

THOMAS CATTERALL—16 Broad street. Building in all its branches; wharf work and general jobbing. Tel. 820. j28

PLUMBERS, ETC.

C. M. COOKSON—97 Johnson street. Sanitary plumbing; jobbing and out-of-town orders a specialty. Victoria agent for the famous Gurney and Oxford stoves and ranges. Telephone 674.

BOAT BUILDERS.

A. HARRIS—Yacht, Launch, Boat and Canoe Builder. Repairs, etc. 15 Work St., Rock Bay. m26

UNDERTAKERS.

W. J. HANNA, Graduate U. S. College of Embalming, New York, 102 Douglas street. Office telephone, 498. Residence telephone 611.

HOTEL DIRECTORY

VICTORIA.

THE DOMINION — Victoria, B. C. Only modern first-class hotel in the city. Rates $1.50 per day and upwards. S. Jones, proprietor.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL—118 Douglas St. Rooms to let for housekeeping from $1 and up. m27

GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL—Corner Johnson and Store streets. Bar supplied with best brand of wines, liquors and cigars. Good rooms in connection. Open day and night. Lorenzo Reda, proprietor.

HOTEL SIDNEY—Only 17 miles from Victoria, one of the most attractive resorts on Vancouver Island; good roads, fine boating, two mile beach, view unsurpassed. Hotel rates $1.50 per day. Wm. Jensen, proprietor.

THE GORDON, Yates Street—First-class in every respect. Fifty spacious homelike rooms. Terms very moderate. Mrs. J. Aberdeen Gordon, proprietress. Phone. P. O. Box 49. jy7

VANCOUVER

HOTEL DOMINION—Abbott st., Vancouver, B. C. Convenient to railway and wharves. Rates $1.25, $1.50. Free bus to and from all trains and boats. F. Baynes, proprietor.

STRAND HOTEL—European and American plans. Rates moderate. First-class rooms and cafe in connection. One block from depot and steamboat wharves.

BADMINTON—Popular resort for tourists. $2 and up. J. G. Clarke, proprietor.

HOTEL LELAND—Corner Granville and Hastings streets; one block from depot and steamship wharves. $2 a day.

THE COMMERCIAL—Turkish baths; best $2 a day house in the city. Prescott & Heywood proprietors.

TROUT LAKE.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL—Best commercial house in town; good sample rooms. j1

REVELSTOKE.

UNION HOTEL—First-class $2.00 per day house. Choice brands liquors and cigars. J. Haughton, proprietor. j1

GRAND FORKS.

YALE HOTEL—The leading hotel of the Boundary country; everything first-class. A. Traunweiser, proprietor. j1

LARDO.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL—Home for all people traveling to and from Poplar. McLachlan Bros., proprietors. j1

SICAMOUS.

C. P. R. HOTEL—Popular resort for tourists. Good boating and fishing. F. W. Padmore, proprietor. j1

VERNON.

COLDSTREAM HOTEL—Opposite station. Special inducements commercial travelers. j1

NELSON.

HUME HOTEL—The leading commercial house of the Kootenays. F. Hume, proprietor. j1

STRATHCONA HOTEL—Strictly first-class; headquarters for tourists going British Columbia. B. Tompkins, manager. j1

ROSSLAND.

HOTEL ALLEN—Stop at Hotel Allen, the leading house of Rossland. j1

NEW WESTMINSTER

HOTEL COLONIAL — Opposite Court House. Best hotel in town. Rates from $1.50 up. John M. Insley, prop.

For Rent.

First-class roomy cottage, splendid location. Electric light and all modern conveniences.

PEMBERTON & SON
45 FORT STREET

LAWN GRASS

We are Handling the Celebrated
PINE TREE LAWN GRASS
The Sylvester Feed Co., - - 87-89 YATES STREET
Tel. 413.

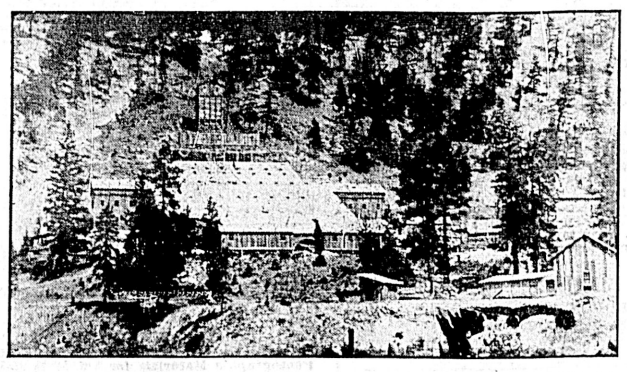
NICKEL PLATE MINE MAKES A RECORD

Handsome Returns From a Ten Hour Run of Works at Hedley.

Reports brought down by recent arrivals from the interior state that while little or nothing is given out for publication by the Nickel Plate mine at Hedley, that property is now known to be one of the most valuable in the whole province. The Nickel Plate is practically a close corporation, being one of the "Standard Oil" company's investments in British Columbia.

A letter recently received in Victoria from one who from his connections is supposed to speak with authority, states that a short time ago $38,500 was the record for a ten hour run of the Hedley mill. This no doubt was from selected ore, but even in that case the results show that the company have a property which is likely to prove a noteworthy one in the annals of mining in British Columbia.

A well known geologist who is now connected with the Bonanza mine on Texada Island, and who had occasion to pay Hedley a visit, and was permitted to inspect the Nickel Plate mine, stated in conversation recently that from what he could see the Nickel Plate people had what would undoubtedly prove one of very great value. A sample of the ore which was presented to the gentleman referred to is said to be most unusually rich, the rock being fairly streaked with gold.



THE NICKEL PLATE SMELTER, HEDLEY, B. C.

Dr. Telford to Stand Trial

Charge Reduced From Murder to Manslaughter—D. McHarg is Released.

McHarg Gives Evidence — Declares Miss Bowell Declined to Marry Him.

Vancouver, Aug. 6.—Dr. Robert Telford was yesterday committed for trial on a charge of manslaughter by Magistrate Williams. Public interest in the case has reached a high pitch, and friends of the accused talk of indignation meetings to be held in his favor.

The only witness called yesterday morning was David McHarg, and before he was allowed to proceed, Mr. G. F. Cane, his counsel, explained that he wished to take objection to the witness giving evidence, merely on the ground that he might make incriminating statements against himself. Mr. Cane was assured by the court that any statements that the witness might make now would not be used as evidence against him in any way.

Mr. Livingston then opened the proceedings by asking the witness what he knew of the case. McHarg then told of visiting the sanitarium once or twice, about the beginning of July of conversing with Dr. Telford.

"I told him the true condition of the young lady and asked him if something could not be done. I asked him to perform an operation," said McHarg. Dr. Telford absolutely refused to perform the operation when asked by McHarg, and said that it was not always necessary to perform an operation to relieve conditions of that nature.

"Make that a little clearer," said Mr. Livingston.

Mr. Martin here objected with the remark that the witness could only give what the doctor told him.

When asked by Mr. Livingston if he made any arrangements with Dr. Telford regarding Miss Bowell's attendance at the Sanitarium, the witness said that no arrangements were made except that she should come down and see the doctor.

Mr. Livingston—I suppose you communicated to her the doctor's request that she should come down to the Sanitarium?

After Mr. Martin pointed out that he had objected to the construction of Mr. Livingston's question, the witness explained that the doctor did not request that she should come, but merely said that if anything had to be done, he would require to see her.

The witness said that he had at no time communicated to Dr. Telford who the young lady was, but he told Miss Bowell about the conversation he had with Dr. Telford.

McHarg then recounted to some length his relations with the girl. He said: "When I found out her condition, I bought a ring, and pleaded with her to marry me, but she refused. I got my life insured against accident and made her beneficiary of my life policy. Again on July 14 I pleaded with her to marry me, but she would not. My intentions all along were to marry the girl and stand by her. She would not consent on account of her father and mother, saying they would raise objections, and they would be angry with her if they found out her condition. I said I wanted her to go and tell some of her friends her condition, and get them to go and tell her mother, but she would not hear of it."

"When you saw Dr. Telford was anything given to you by him, and if so, what?" asked Mr. Livingston.

"When I saw the doctor the last time I spoke of the operation and he said he would not perform it. He gave me a cathetra, which I took away with me. It has, however, never left my possession, and the deceased did not know anything about it."

The witness said that the girl was determined to have the operation performed, notwithstanding his pleading that they should get married. He saw Miss Bowell for the last time on July 18, and knew nothing more about the case, except that the father of the girl wired him later that she had been operated upon.

At the conclusion of McHarg's evidence Mr. Livingston said he would like to have the evidence of Mrs. McDonald, but to facilitate matters he would be satisfied with the reading of her statement at the inquest. The statement was then read by Police Court Clerk Prescott, Mr. Martin making occasional objections of the contents as evidence, as they went along.

Mr. Livingston then moved that the accused be committed for trial on the charge of manslaughter. "The evidence would not warrant a charge of murder," said Mr. Livingston.

Mr. Martin then arose and addressed the court. He reviewed the evidence to some length, pointing out that there was no substantial evidence against Dr. Telford. He recalled McHarg's statement that the doctor absolutely refused to perform the operation, when interviewed about it, and added that the giving of the catheter to McHarg by the doctor was merely an indiscreet act on the doctor's part. After a lengthy review of the case he asked for a dismissal of the charge.

Mr. Stuart Livingston, in a short address to the court, said that the actions of the doctor as shown by the evidence were of a guilty nature.

Magistrate Williams spoke very briefly. His course was perfectly clear, he said. However painful that duty was, he had to do it. He could only commit the accused for trial.

Mr. Cane then asked for the release of his client, but a moment later decided to leave the matter over until the afternoon.

As soon as the evidence has been transcribed, Mr. Martin will apply for bail for his client, which will be Monday or Tuesday.

David McHarg was released from custody yesterday afternoon about 5 o'clock. He expressed an intention of remaining in the city.

McHarg published a defence of his conduct in the affair in the Vancouver press this afternoon.

BEACON HILL CONCERT.

An Exceptional Programme Arranged for Today's Band Concert.

Bandmaster Finn and his excellent organization are sparing no effort to make the concerts at the Park a source of pleasure to all who attend. A musical treat is in store at this afternoon's concert; prominent among the musical numbers are Mascheroni's Grand Aria, "For All Eternity," solo for cornet, which will be rendered by Sergt. W. V. North in his usual artistic style; the beautiful little intermezzo, "Forget-Me-Not,' introducing a charming obligato for euphoneum, which will be interpreted by Bandsman F. C. Henderson; solo for piccolo, "L'Oiseau du Bois," which shows the complete control Bandsman S. C. Carroll has over his favorite instrument; and the "chic" little characteristique, "Klein Kobold" (Little Wag), which introduces an obligato for and gives Bandsman I. Culross an opportunity to express the quaint but harmonious tones of the bassoon. These taken in conjunction with the balance of the programme, will no doubt attract a large number to the Park, who will feel amply rewarded for their visit to that cool, shady and beautiful place. Following is the complete programme:

PART I.

1. Anthem—"Glory to God on High." (From Mozart's "Twelfth Mass".. ..... Arr. Clauss
2. Overture—"Barber of Seville"..... ..... Rossini
3. Solo for Cornet—"Enternamente".. ..... Mascheroni
   Sergt. W. V. North, soloist.
4. Character Piece—"Klein Kobold .... Ellenberg
   Introducing obligato for bassoon. Bandsman I. Culross.
5. Grand Fantasia—"Bonnie Scotland" ..... Godfrey
   Introducing solos for principal instruments, and showing the capabilities of the band in ensemble playing, concluding with the favorite, "Auld Lang Syne."
   Intermission of 10 Minutes.

PART II.

6. Potpourri of "American Airs" ..Bendix
7. Intermezzo—"Forget-Me-Not" ....Allen Macbeth
   Introducing obligato for euphoneum Bandsman F. C. Henderson.
8. Pilgrims' Chorus from "Tannhauser" ....Wagner
9. Polacca de Cornet—"L'Oiseau du Bois" ....Le Thelre
   Solo for Piccolo, Bandsman S. C. Carroll, soloist.
10. Excerpts from Ivan Caryll's successful comic opera.....
11. "A Runaway Girl" .....Arr. Godfrey
    God Save the King.

J. M. Finn, Bandmaster.

TEST THE KIDNEYS.

Allow urine to stand in a glass vessel for twenty-four hours and if at the end of that it is clouded or has left a sediment in the bottom of the vessel you may be sure that your kidneys are diseased. As a means of invigorating the action of the kidneys and making them strong and healthy, there is no preparation so prompt and none so thorough as Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder dusted in the bath softens the water to the same [illegible] that it disinfects.

For a comfortable daylight trip to Vancouver or Westminster, try the Terminal Railway, at 7 a.m. daily.

Puebla Left Last Night

Was So Crowded With Passengers That Some Have to Sleep on Floor.

Considerable Increase Reported in Export Business of Seattle.

Steamer City of Puebla left for San Francisco last evening with a record passenger list. Officials of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company say that their passenger business is very heavy just now. The Puebla left at 8 o'clock and was so crowded with passengers that several will have to manage without cabin accommodation. They preferred to sleep on the floor to having to delay their return. The Umatilla will leave for the South on the 11th inst, and already there are inquiries for accommodation on her.

VICTORIA MACHINERY DEPOT.

The work of laying down the marine railway and dry dock of the Victoria Machinery Depot Company is progressing very rapidly and the work soon will be completed. The ways will be capable of handling 3,000 dead weight, which is considered ample accommodation for all business likely to offer here. The De Lano-Osborn Engineering Company of Montreal had charge of the shop inspection of the steel work for this structure.

SEATTLE EXPORTS.

Marked Increase in Shipping Business Reported.

Seattle, Aug. 6.—A marked increase in the total value of exports from Seattle for July over the month of June is noted in the report of Port Warden Jensen, filed yesterday. The imports show a slight decrease. For the month goods valued at $655,915 were shipped foreign, as against $145,616 for June. The July imports were valued at $467,529, and those for June at $502,125.

More coastwise passengers inbound and outbound were carried during the month. The figures for June were 107,571 and for July 110,007.

Seventy-five deep-sea vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 99,232, arrived during the month, while the total tonnage of the vessels sailing was 189,014.

In July the total value of coastwise, Alaska and local merchandise shipments amounted to $3,006,870, and for June $3,461,765. A slight falling off is also noted in the total value of coastwise, Alaska and local imports, the figures for July being $2,350,691, and for June $2,696,237.

ASIATIC RATES RISE.

Twenty-five Per Cent. Increase on Freight For the Orient.

The Sound papers state that an agreement has been arrived at between the shipping companies doing business on the Sound and in British Columbia, by which the rate of flour and wheat for Asiatic ports will be raised 25 per cent. The present rate is $4 per ton, and it is said that on and after the first of next month $5 will be charged.

Local officials of the shipping companies had no direct information on the subject, but pointed out that as there is plenty of freight offering at present, it is not unnatural that the companies should make a raise. The increased rate will not affect small shipments in all probability. The increase is not due to the Vladivostock bugbear, but simply to the custom of all people in business to get the best price they can.

HAD A GAY TIME.

Barkentine James Johnson from Chemainus to Shanghai Returned to Astoria.

Stopped by a shot dropped close to her stern, fired from a gun on a Russian cruiser, sailing over the mined harbor of Hakodate and being forced by intimidation to sign a statement to the effect that he has no kick coming because the Russians searched his ship, were three strenuous experiences which fell to the lot of Capt. Benneche, of the American barkentine James Johnson, which is at Astoria, after a round trip from Chemainus, carrying lumber to Shanghai and sailing from there to Hakodate, where a cargo of sulphus was loaded.

The skipper has made the following statement of the events, which he terms most thrilling:

"We knew that the war was in progress of course, but being innocent of any interested complications, felt no fear of any trouble; but June 18, when about 50 miles from Hakodate, in Sugaru Straits, we sighted three war vessels chasing us, evidently at full speed. As the wind was fair, we kept on our course with everything set, and I believe that we would have held our own, but the wind died out some and they gained on us. When the leader dropped a shot close astern, we hove to and ran up the American flag. We then learned that they were three Russian cruisers, two of them having four smokestacks, and the other two, but I did not learn their names.

"The next day we reached the entrance to Hakodate and started in with a good breeze. I noticed that a steamer outside set signals, as we approached, and later all the boats in the harbor signalled as well, but not being able to make them out, I proceeded to an anchorage. Then we were boarded by the authorities and learned that the harbor was mined, and that we had sailed in directly over the mines, but in some way had escaped all of them, though they were in a condition to be exploded by contact at the time. We got our cargo of sulphur quickly and saw nothing more of the war vessels after leaving."

SCHOONER WATER-LOGGED.

Mary E. Smith from Port Ludlow Puts Into Mazatlan.

San Francisco, Aug. 6.—News has been received that, with deck load gone, in a water-logged condition and dismasted, the three-masted schooner Mary E. Smith, bound from Port Ludlow to Guyaquil, put into Mazatlan on August 3 for repairs.

The vessel left her last port on June 15 and was heavily laden with 400,000 feet of lumber. Heavy seas caused her seams to open, and a southwester snapped off her fore and mizzen masts. A jury mast was rigged and the schooner succeeded in reaching Mazatlan.

The vessel is in command of Capt. J. Smith and is owned by the George E. Billings Company of this city. Her necessary repairs will cost about $11,000.

MARINE NOTES.

The Umatilla arrived at 4 a. m. on Saturday from San Francisco.

Princess May came out of dry dock last evening. She is loading 150 tons of stuff at Brackman-Ker's, 10 tons at the outer wharf, and 30 tons of groceries at the C. P. R. wharf, and will leave for Vancouver on route to Skagway today.

Steamer Queen City is due from Vancouver today.

The Danube is due to arrive tomorrow.

D. G. S. Quadra has returned from a trip to Cortes Island.

BRAIN FAG ONLY A MYTH.

Countless Literary Workers Succeed Despite Physical Ailments.

(The Book Lover.)

If you glance through the biographies of any twenty-five literary workers you will find a strange and striking difference between the personal lives of perhaps half of the number and of the others twelve or fifteen will be found to be comparatively healthy, while the others are constantly afflicted and endure lives of intense suffering. Of this class are George Eliot, Huxley, De Quincey, the Carlyles, Parkman, Browning, Wagner, Spencer, Whittier, Margaret Fuller, Lewis, Darwin and Nietzche.

If we examine carefully the biographies and letters of the fourteen of the geniuses just mentioned it will be found that they all suffered much in the same way. They had headache, sick headache, dyspepsia, nervousness, indescribable misery, irritability, insomnia and dejection. Moreover, all of them learned every day that the use of their eyes in their occupation caused these symptoms, and that the only cure was nonuse of the eyes in such work.

The so-called "brain fag" is a silly myth. The brain does not tire; intellectual work does not hurt under normal conditions. It is the eye strain that causes all the brain fag which the newspapers have been exploiting of late. Spencer learned his lesson, and escaped the tragedy of Nietzche and Carlyle by dictating his writings, getting others to do his research work for him and by being willing to go without vast realms of acute knowledge. Parkman was driven to similar expedients. But all the rest groaned and suffered even while they wrote little notes and postal cards instead of letters to their best friends.

YATES STREET—TO LET
With Immediate Possession,
THE COMMODIOUS STORE
Situate on Yates Street (near Government), opposite the Bank of British North America, lately occupied by Russell's Barber Shop; and also the smaller store adjoining.
Apply To A. W. Bridgman, 41 Gov't. St.

Electrical Apparatus
For Power and Lighting
—THE—
CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC CO'S
Are the Standard Motors for Power Purposes, from 1-6 h. p. upwards.
Address all enquiries to District Office, VANCOUVER, B. C.
HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT.
The Canada Foundry Co., Ltd.
TORONTO, ONT.
EVERYTHING IN IRON LINE—ENGINES, BOILERS, STEAM PUMPS, STRUCTURAL IRON WORK, BRIDGES, WATER WORKS SUPPLIES.
Address, Box 744, Vancouver, B. C.

BRITISH IRON SHIP.
"EURASIA"
100 A1 LLOYDS.
Now on berth at London, Eng., for Victoria, B. C.
For freight rates and other particulars apply to
ROBERT WARD & CO.,
(Limited.)
VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER.

Water Glass Egg Preserver
Eggs preserved in WATER GLASS PRESERVER are of as fine flavor as when new laid, when boiled or prepared in any desired way. The season for cheap eggs is near, so ORDER NOW!
WATER GLASS is approved by GUELPH AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.
One tin preserves 8 dozen; price 25c.
J. L. WHITE, & CO.,
DRUGGISTS
30 and 32 Government St., near P. O.

AUCTION
Friday, August 12th,
2 P. M.
At Salerooms, 77-79 Douglas Street,
—OF—
VALUABLE
FURNITURE
—ALSO—
Great Variety Of Rare Plants and Jardinieres
W.T. Hardaker Auctioneer

W. JONES,
DOM. GOVT. AUCTIONEER,
Will sell 2 p. m. Tuesday, 17 Vancouver street, cor. Labouchere street,
Desirable and Well Kept
FURNITURE
Seven-Piece B. W. Parlor Suite, B. W. Centre Table, 2 Splendid and Costly Oil Paintings, 1 Pr. Engravings, Fancy Work Table, Brussels and Tapestry Carpets, Rugs, Lace Curtains and Blinds, Squobs, Jardinieres, Plants, Vases, Whatnot, Ottoman, Chenelle Portieres, Cretonne do., Splendid Oak Sideboard, Oak Ex. Dining Table, 6 Bent Wood Diners, Oak Table, Rockers, Cherry Secretary, Fine Couch, Mantel Drapery, Hanging Lamps, Glassware, Pacific Jewel Range with H. W. C., Mirror, Oilcloth, Step-Ladder, 2 Oak Bedroom Suites, Wire Springs, Mattresses, Pillows, Bedding, Toilet Sets, Rockers, Chairs, Crockery and Kitchen Necessaries, etc.
Terms cash.
W. JONES,
Phone B703. Auctioneer.

Cattle Sale
Under instructions from Mr. Clark, I will sell at Oaklands Dairy (on account of completion of Hospital contract),
Monday, Aug. 15th, 1 p. m.
Some of The Finest Young Cattle ever offered at Auction on this Island.
1 Jersey Cow, due in 10 days.
1 Holstein Cow and Calf
1 Ayrshire Cow and Calf.
1 Holstein Cow (just calved).
2 Red Cows, due early in September.
3 Jersey Milk Cows.
1 Grade Cow, calved last month.
1 Grade Cow, full of milk.
1 Fat Cow.
1 General Purpose Horse, 8 years old.
1 Black Mare, aged.
Terms Cash.
W. T. HARDAKER, Auctioneer

IMPORTANT SAEL
Under instructions from the
Hon. Cecil Edwardes
I will sell at his residence
VANCOUVER, B. C.
—ON—
24th & 25th August, 1904
A large quantity and great variety of
HIGH-GRADE
FURNITURE
Bric-a-brac; Books; Persian Carpets; Hand-carved Chinese Blackwood Furniture, etc., etc. Catalogues may be obtained on application to
John S. Rankin
Auctioneer, Vancouver, B. C.

AUCTION
—OF—
PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT
LANDS
In lot 20, 27, group 1, New Westminster District,
Consisting of
900 Acres
divided into Suburban Sections of 5 and 10 Acres.
This property has a southern aspect, facing on the Magee Road, South Vancouver—close to the Magee Station of the Lulu Island Railway—and commands a beautiful view of the Fraser River and the Straits of Georgia.
Also Five Quarter Sections on Lulu Island
Being sections 14, 15, 16, 18 and 20, block 4 north, range 5 west.
EASY TERMS
Plans and catalogues on application.
The sale will take place at Vancouver, B. C., on Friday, 2nd September, 1904, at 2 p. m. prompt.
John S. Rankin
AUCTIONEER.

Red Raven Splits
The Prince of Aperients
Retail at principal Drug Stores, Grocers and Bars in British Columbia.
Wholesale
PITHER & LEISER,
IMPORTERS.
Victoria and Vancouver

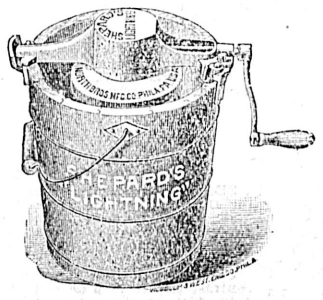
"Nasco"
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
THE NEW SOAP
BUY NASCO BECAUSE
It will do the work of the numerous varieties of cleansing and washing compounds, including Naphtha, Benzine, Turpentine and Washing Soda. It is a Furniture, Plate and Metal Polish. Campers will find it indispensable.
SEE YOUR MILKMAN USES NASCO
It cleanses and disinfects Milk Cans. Use it for the Milk receptacle in your homes, you will find your Milk will keep sweet longer. For quantity, see directions. The gallon tins hold five times as much as the 25c tin. Order it from your Grocer.

Rebuilding ...Sale...
Doing business under difficulties, but doing lots of business. The inconvenience to our customers on account of rebuilding operations more than offset by the big discount in prices.
Numbers of shrewd buyers are taking advantage of this opportunity to buy the highest grade clothing at low grade prices. Why not you?

Suits and Overcoats		$25 00, now	$18.00
do	do	22.00, now	16 00
do	do	20.00, now	14 00
do	do	18.00, now	12.00
do	do	15.00, now	10.00
do	do	12.00, now	8.00

Fit-Reform Wardrobe
73 GOVERNMENT STREET

Shepard's Lightning Ice Cream Freezers
Freezes quicker, easier and makes more ice cream from a given quantity of cream than other freezers.
Is Not This the Freezer You Want?



Sizes.	Prices.
2-Quart	$ 2.75
3-Quart	3.25
4-Quart	4.00
6-Quart	5.00
8-Quart	6.50
10-Quart	8.50
12-Quart	10.00
14-Quart	11.00
20-Quart	20.00
Ice Picks	25c. each
Ice Shakers	60c.
Ice Clippers	50c. and 60c.
Lemon Squeezers	25c. to $1.00 each.

Genuine Old Hickory Furniture
You have often read about "Old Hickory" Furniture; often thought you would like a piece or two for your veranda or conservatory. We have read your thoughts and have now much pleasure in announcing the arrival of our first consignment of
Old Hickory Chairs
Unique in Design, Moderate in Price and Very Comfortable.
The Andrew Jackson chair, at $4.50
Spindle Back Chairs ..... $3.00, $4.00 and $4.50
Lounging Chairs, at ..... $8.50 each
WEILER BROS
Weiler Bros.
Direct Importers

TWO STATUES OF BIRDWOMAN.

From the Lewis and Clark Journal.

There is a certain fascination in studying different conceptions of the same subject by two sculptors who are widely separated by distance, temperament and the influences of environment, and this is particularly true when the theme is so fresh and untried as that of Sacajawea, the Indian girl-wife and mother, who guided Lewis and Clark through several thousand miles of savage wilderness to the Pacific and back to the land of the Mandans. No portrait of her was ever made, no word-picture has come down to us by means of which any individual peculiarities of face, figure or gesture could be traced out. The imagination therefore has free range and must work out the problem alone and unaided. Creative power is taked to an unusual degree by the heavy demands laid upon it in the sculpturing of this statue.

An Eastern and a Western city have been the scene of the activities of the two sculptors, Miss Alice Cooper (Chicago) and Bruno Louis Zimm (New York), who have been working out their conceptions of Birdwoman for the Lewis and Clark Fair and the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

Miss Cooper, herself a Western woman whose home is Denver, is embodying in her statue, intended for Portland, all the freedom, dramatic intensity and unconquerable courage of the West, Sacajawea standing with uplifted arm and ardent gaze pointing toward the distant sea. A disinterested observer who recently visited Miss Cooper's studio in the Fine Arts building, Chicago, says of the statue:

"This daughter of the wilderness, as the artist dreamed of her, was lithe and tall like a young palm tree. I had thought of the young slave-wife as meek. The artist had modeled a countenance transcendant in its uplifted look of leadership, the head thrown back and eyes full of daring. Moreover, it was the face of a woman young and beautiful. The short deerskin hunting skirt and fringed leather leggings gave to Sacajawea's limbs the classic freedom of ancient sculpture. A buffalo robe floated from shoulders to feet royally as a queen's ermine mantle.

"The one exquisite touch, however, that differentiates this statue from every other, is the chubby, round-eyed papoose that peeps over Sacajawea's shoulder from under the buffalo robe. Without this mark of humanity Sacajawea, with her superb fearlessness, would resemble an Indian Diana."

Bruno Zimm's conception, shown in his statue at St. Louis, on the contrary is of patience that endures to the end, heroism mingled with meekness, weariness that knows no rest. While less dramatic and impassioned in pose than Miss Cooper's, it is strictly in accord with the facts that have come down to us in the journals of Lewis and Clark. Mr. Zimm has been congratulated by Dr. Washington Matthews, the eminent ethnologist of Washington, D. C., on his scientific rendering of detail; also by Karl Bitter, director of sculpture at the St. Louis Fair, on the artistic execution of the work.

Born in New York 28 years ago, Bruno Zimm began the study of painting when a boy of 12 years, and a year later took up sculpture in the metropolitan art schools. During five years he studied with Karl Bitter and then spent a year under Augustus St. Gaudens, after which he began his independent efforts, making a statue of an angel for Trinity church, New York, and several figures for the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria. Receiving a commission for two groups from the United States government in 1899, he made them in Paris, winning a prize on these at the Paris Exposition. On his return to New York he made a potrait statue of General Sherman, an heroic group of Progress for a prominent building in New York, a large allegorical panel, a group representing Night and Day, a large hunting frieze, and a number of busts. His work for the St. Louis Exposition comprises the figure of a torch bearer, a 35-foot panel for the mining building, a statue of North Dakota, Sacajawea, and a large group of Neptune and horses.

Mr. Zimm, in answer to an inquiry, has kindly sent the following brief summary of his efforts to create the statue of Sacajawea:

"I was awarded the commission the latter part of April, 1903, on the completion of my statue of North Dakota, and immediately began to set myself in closest touch with my subject by a careful perusal of all the literature which would throw any light on it. I communicated with the agent of the Shoshone reservation for information as to the whereabouts of any Shoshone girl who would be a good type for my statue, and learned that Virginia Grant, staying in the winter home of Mrs. Webb, Unionville, Pennsylvania, was an unusually good type. I made numerous trips to see and sketch her, and it is her head which I have used in depicting Sacajawea.

"In searching for the proper subject for the head of the child, I happened on a Sioux band who were giving Wild West shows in the East. Among them was William Sitting Bull, the son of the famous chief, with his squaw and papoose. The ch... was a very fine model and I made a clay bust of him in his father's tepee while his mother danced him on her knee and a crowd of gaping Indians watched me. After obtaining the studies for the heads, I began my search for a proper costume, buffalo robe and hair arrangement, and for this purpose I either saw or communicated with Dr. Washington Matthews, Dr. Boas, Mr. Pepper, Prof. Mason, Rev. Mr. Hall, Rev. Mr. Roberts, Prof. Holmes and Mr. Mooney, the representatives of the Bureau of Ethnology and Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., the American Museum, New York, and the Shoshone and Sioux reservations. The advice of these gentleemen was supplemented by a careful study of Catlin's illustrations and those of Bodmer, with Maximilian's Travels in the Interior. The material well assimilated, I began my conception. I first made five small sketches about 12 inches high of different renderings and submitted these to the inspection of Mr. Karl Bitter, the director of sculpture for the St. Louis Fair. He chose the one which I also believed best expressed the history and character of the subject. I subsequently began my scale model, which is three feet two inches high, the large statue being 10 feet.

"In forming my conception, I tried to avoid the old hackneyed pose, with the hand shading the eyes, an attitude which has been used on every occasion of Indian depicture, and which, whatever its artistic beauty, is certainly very commonplace. My statue is supposed to exhibit Sacajawea as she may have appeared when crossing the Rockies, a weary, searching expression on her face and in her eye, looking out towards the West for the large water, the habitat of the whale which subsequently so excited her curiosity. The dress, for the reason of her long captivity by the Minnetarees, is of that tribe. The method of carrying the infant, however, is a Shoshone custom, the Minnetarees belting the robe around the waist and securing it across the chest with rawhide thongs. I have assumed that, though Sacajawea may have carried her child in the Minnetaree fashion up to the Rockies, she would most probably again adopt her own people's custom when amongst them, as a token of her joy in being with them again, as set forth in Lewis and Clark's journal."

Thus it will be seen that realism is the keynote to Mr. Zimm's conception of Sacajawea. Every detail is painstaking, exact, true to the most petty detail of those hard and toilsome days of travel over the Rockies.

Miss Cooper, on the contrary, has idealized her theme, lifting her heroine above the plane of the commonplace into a loftier and nobler realm, transforming her into the very spirit of the West, keen of vision, dauntless of heart, pressing onward with rapt purpose and unremitting zeal to the goal.

Statue of Birdwomar made for St. Louis Fair by Bruno Zimm.

SACAJAWEA

The Birdwoman of the Lewis and Clark Exposition

In the Lewis and Clark expedition across the continent in 1804-5, which, next to that of Sir Alexander Mackenzie in 1793, was the most notable of the land expeditions of the North American continent, there was an Indian woman, belonging to the Shoshone or Snake Indians, a tribe of the Rocky Mountains. Her name was Sacajawea, or the Bird-Woman. Her services are only now being appreciated, and a State Association has been formed, including the women of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Dakota, Nebraska, Utah and Colorado, for the purpose of having a statue erected to her memory in connection with the Lewis and Clark Exposition to be held at Portland next year. In the little booklet issued by the Association the following reasons are given why the white women of the Northwest should commemorate her memory as proposed:

1. Sacajawea was the only woman to accompany the Lewis and Clark expedition.
2. She was their guide and interpreter.
3. She protected them when threatened by hostile Indians.
4. She procured for them food and horses when destitute of both.
5. She saved their journals and valuable papers at the risk of her own life.
6. She was the only one of the party who received no pecuniary compensation for her services.
7. While enduring hardships and suffering, she administered to the necessities of others.
8. She welcomed with intelligent appreciation the civilization of the white race.
9. Over a million dollars will be spent in honoring the memory of the heroes of the Lewis and Clark party and not a cent of it has been appropriated to the only heroine.
10. She was the first pioneer mother to cross the Rocky Mountains and carry her baby into the Oregon country.

Latest Sketch Model of Statue of Birdwoman for Lewis and Clark Fair, Miss Cooper's Conception.

MRS. FRANCIS BATCHELLER.
FROM THE QUEEN.

Boston, August 6.—Mrs. Francis Batcheller is a Bostonian who has made a pronounced social success in London this season. She was considered one of the prettiest American presented at court, when she wore a gown of real valenciennes lace with a train of white miroir velvet edged with gold lace. Mrs. Batcheller is a very active member of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and is regent of the most fashionable chapter of the society in Boston. She has been visiting Ambassador and Mrs. Choate.

Doom of the War Correspondents.

(London Tatler.)

One of the most striking features of the present war is that it seems to herald the fall of an Empire older than the sway of Russia at Vladivostock and wider in its range than all the Russias, all the Siberias and all the other places that are not properly watched. The Japanese may or may not have overthrown the Russian colonies, but one thing they have done, with the cordial, though undesigned co-operation of their enemies—they have ended the picturesque supremacy of the war correspondent.

Inaugurated with the Crimean War, the rule of the reporter has lasted for half a century, thrilling the hearts of millions of peaceful newspaper readers all over the civilized world, and vexing the minds of dozens of commanders-in-chief and hundreds of other generals.

The war correspondent is the representative of the curiosity of democratic countries and especially does he represent the Anglo-Saxon inquisitiveness. To the newspaper reader and hence to the correspondent who is to supply him with news nothing is sacred. He wants to know everything about everything as soon as possible. His highest gratification is to receive bulletins of a battle while it is in progress, just as he gets the score of a cricket match, the evidence of a divorce case or the tape prices of stocks.

When war was regarded as imminent in the Far East great preparations were made for keeping the neutral world posted. Correspondents arrived, picked men, sturdy of body, sharp of mind, graphic of pen. They were lavishly supplied with resources; one even chartered a vessel with a wireless installation, thereby drawing down on himself a curious circular from the Russian Government threatening to treat such proceedings with the rigor of martial law. If the correspondent in question had been arrested he would only have needed to give the text of his messages to show his complete innocence of spying.

ATTITUDE OF JAPANESE.

But the bland, inscrutable Japanese have marked themselves out for a ruling race not less by their rejection of parts of western civilization than by their acceptance of other parts. They were not fierce or fussy; they simply, with the exquisite politeness ingrained in their character, and language, abjectly requested the august correspondent to confine his honorable activity to the magnificent billiard table of his magnanimous hotel. Meanwhile all the fascinating first stages of the war, the tentative movements, rapid marches, cautious reconnoiterings, picturesque landings, and skirmishes, were going on, as we know they must have done, in full activity.

Then, when the armies, or some of them, were in touch with the enemy, the correspondents were let loose. They could do no harm, for the Russians already knew all that the neutral observer could find out. Accordingly, some excellent particulars of the fighting on the Yalu came through, belated, no doubt, giving us a taste of the old thrill—merely a taste, for the Russian and Japanese official accounts, both remarkably truthful and modest for official accounts, had told us all the essential details over a week ago. Then the curtain shut down again on the armies of Japan because they were once more doing things that they did not want the Russians to know.

RUSSIAN CENSORSHIP.

The Russians, as befits their traditions, have been even less apparently accommodating. The correspondents they permit seem to live in railway stations and hitherto have hardly given any sign of existence. The Russian commanders have been fairly frank in their own statements, but even there there was nothing that the Japanese did not know, or could not be practically certain to find out.

As for the unhappy newspaper men, their communications have related chiefly to the arrivals of unestimated numbers of soldiers and the detail of reviews and proclamations, which are the same for all armies in all wars. The other correspondents who could not get to the seat of war, though more free to report, have had nothing but canards. Rumors are pretty wild at all times and Chinese rumor is of the most erratic description.

A few more such disappointments and our newspapers will give up reporting the war altogether. It is probable that many of them are sorry they sent out any correspondents at all; if the press could come to a general agreement its representatives might nearly all return. And in any future war the game will be almost as unprofitable, unless it is a British or American war.

Modern methods of fighting do not favor the correspondent. A stray indication from him, impossible for even a skilled censor to cut out, may give a watchful enemy a clue to some movement which was enigmatical before. Let us suppose, for instance, that he mentions casually that he has seen some electric light standards forwarded to the front a week before fighting begins. Will not the enemy infer that a night attack is threatened or provided against?

WAR DIFFICULT TO REPORT.

Then, again, the war correspondent now can see very little. Ranges are long, powder smokeless, positions extended, formations open. A battle is a long string of men popping at the landscape, with bullets whining over them. Occasionally the landscape knocks one over. Guns pitch shells from the other side of hills. The landscape may become quiet and the men crawl on or it is too fierce for them and they crawl back.

Perhaps some day the popping will be done away with, like the smoke. Then the soldier will be lying down and clicking a machine at the hills with a whizzing of deadly insects round him, a few men in sight on his own side and nobody in front. It is a horrible idea, and though it may make good psychological fiction it does not lend itself to narrative.

We had a debauch of special correspondence in the South African war. It was much over-reported, and as we were generally fighting on the wire our papers got the news fresh and fresh. The Boers usually knew more about our positions than we did ourselves, so there was no danger in publishing anything. Further, we had only our own men to depend on for information. Boer official news, always untrustworthy, soon disappeared with the official Boer element; the continent was bitterly mendacious and had hardly anybody at the front from its newspapers. We did the war to death. It was rather a small war for numbers and battles, and it was spread over a vast area and a long time. Even foreigners of military education caught the craze and absurdly exaggerated the importance of the whole affair.

BROUGHT US TO OUR SENSES.

The Japanese and Russians have called us back to the normal procedure of modern warfare. To be sure, the out-of-the-way and pathless nature of the scene of war render secrecy fairly easy, but what the two belligerents have done is what all professional soldiers will want to do. War is a business, not a spectacle; men who fall are not butchered to make a half-penny holiday for newspaper readers in foreign countries. The real scientific soldier objects to fight with a reporter at his elbow; it is a danger to his plans and to a certain extent a shame to his reticence.

Moltke, "silent in seven languages," succeeded in having most men tolerably silent about himself. Probably the bitter experience of our newspapers, keeping representatives abroad in expensive countries and getting hardly any news past the censors will sicken their editors and proprietors of its morbid curiosity for exciting details. The war correspondent as we know him is doomed.

NEW SYSTEM OF STREET LIGHTING.

The boulevard St. Joseph, in the town of St. Louis, is a broad avenue with four rows of trees, two of which are planted along the middle of the roadway. It has been found that electric arc lamps are not well adapted to diffuse light under the dense foliage, and the council has decided to introduce a new powerful incandescent mantle gas light, which can be placed at about the same height as an ordinary gas light. These incandescent gas lights will be placed at intervals of one hundred feet along the whole length of the boulevard, from the western limit at Hutchinson street, to the eastern limit at Sanguinet street; and it is understood that the same system of lighting will be adopted when the city of Montreal opens the boulevard through St. Denis Ward, from St. Denis to Carriere street. The municipality of Outremont, which has already taken steps to continue the boulevard westward from Hutchison street to St. Catherine road, will also adopt the same system of lighting. Judging from the result obtained last week, when some of these lights were tested in the presence of the members of the light committee, the effect will be to obviate the dark shadows cast along the ground by the foliage when electric lights are used.

These incandescent gas lights will be installed under the contract just passed between the town of St. Louis and the Montreal Light, Heat & Power Company, by which the latter obtains exclusive rights for 25 years to lay gas pipes in the streets and supply gas to private consumers, as well as to the corporation. It is not intended to restrict the use of gas for street lamps to the boulevard St. Joseph. The company is obliged to lay gas pipes within a defined area east and west of St Lawrence street, and gas may be used for lighting the streets wherever pipes have been laid if required. It will be noted also that this contract for gas is entirely distinct from the contract with the same company for electric lighting, under which seventy arc lamps will be used to light the streets as heretofore.

RECLAIMING LAND BY IRRIGATION.

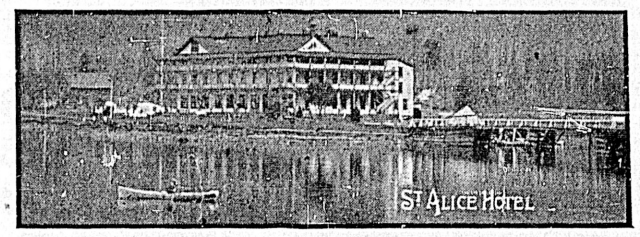
Bradstreets.

If the plans of the United States geological survey with regard to irrigation be carried out, millions of acres in southern Arizona will be reclaimed and reduced to a wonderful fertility. The success of these plans seems sure. A single project in the territory mentioned calls for the irrigation of 400,000 acres, while there are several amounting to more than 100,000 acres. None of these projects are very big compared with the immense areas that now lie under the scorching sun, but when reclaimed they are capable of supporting a goodly population. These lands, it is understood, are very rich, and will grow almost anything except corn. The government is at work all over the far West and is making plans for the development of millions of acres that are now utterly worthless. In addition to the work in the southwest, in Arizona, New Mexico, California and western Kansas, engineers of the geological survey are scattered over Idaho, Montana and Washington, as well as the interior states of Utah, Nevada and Wyoming. In all of these regions, save Utah, which the Mormons have already well taken care of, there are enormous possibilities.

The Hotel Driard
CLINTON A. HARRISON, Propr., VICTORIA, B. C.
Strictly First Class. American and European Plans. Special Attention Given to Commercial Men.

Mayne Island Hotel
Under new management. Steamer communication between Victoria and New Westminster. Excellent bathing, boating and fishing. Rates $1.00 per day.
GAYZER BROS. Proprietors

THE GORDON HOTEL LATE WILSON
UNDER ENTIRELY NEW MANAGEMENT.——YATES ST., VICTORIA, B. C.
Fifty Most Spacious, Comfortably Furnished, Home-like Rooms in British Columbia.
TERMS VERY MODERATE.
The sole object of the proprietress will be the comfort of her guests.
Address all communications to MRS. J. ABERDEEN GORDON,
Phone 1018. P. O. Box 49.



HARRISON HOT SPRINGS, B. C.
The most picturesque pleasure resort in the Pacific Northwest.
TENNIS, CROQUET, BASEBALL, BOATING, BATHING.
The Springs have long been famous for their curative powers in RHEUMATISM, KIDNEY AND LIVER DISEASES, ETC.
RATES—$2.00 TO $3.00 PER DAY, according to location of room in Annex or St. Alice Hotel. Special rates to parties staying a week or longer.
BUY YOUR TICKETS FOR AGASSIZ. Coaches meet all trains.
Address all inquiries to
The Manager, St. Alice Hotel, - Harrison Hot Springs, B C

Hotel Strathcona
SHAWNIGAN LAKE,
NOW OPEN UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT!
Pleasure Boats, Fishing, Tennis and Croquet Lawns, Bath Houses, etc.
Mrs. J. H. WARK, late of Burdette House, Victoria, - - Proprietress

THE RIVERSIDE COWICHAN LAKE, B. C
GREEN BROS. - Proprietors.
GOOD FISHING, HUNTING AND BOATING. Our own stage leaves Duncans Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. ROUND TRIP $3.00. Board by day, week or month. Write for particulars.

FLY FISHING
Lakeside Hotel
Cowichan Lake
Stage leaves the Tzouhalem Hotel, Duncan's, E. & N Railway, Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
PRICE BROS., Proprietors

The Dallas Hotel
VICTORIA'S SEASIDE RESORT, commanding beautiful view of the Straits and Olympian Ranges. Strictly first-class. Rates per day, week or month.

The Vernon Hotel
FIRST - CLASS COMMERCIAL HOTEL, and Central Location on corner of Douglas and View Streets. Rates $2.00 and $2.50. Fine Sample Rooms in Connection.

"WILLOWS"
THULIN BROS., Proprietors
Campbell River, B.C.
Thulin Bros., proprietors of the popular summer resort at Lund, B. C., have opened a new and commodious Hotel and Summer Resort, to be known as the "WILLOWS," at CAMPBELL RIVER, at the head of the Gulf of Georgia, near Seymour Narrows. Sportsmen will find this the best
Hunting and Fishing
Point in the Province.
For information and rates, write today to THULIN BROS., LUND, B. C.

"QUAMICHAN"
DUNCANS, B. C.
FIRST CLASS IN EVERY PARTICULAR.
Good Fly-Fishing in Close Vicinity. Lunches Provided.
STAGE LEAVES HOTEL EVERY DAY EXCEPT SUNDAY FOR COWICHAN LAKE.
CHAS. J. TULK, Proprietor.

POINT COMFORT HOTEL
The Island Sanitarium and Fishing Quarters. Bathing, Boating, Driving; Spring Water. No mosquitoes. Camping Ground. Half-way between Victoria and Vancouver. Take C. P. R. steamer Rithet or steamer Iroquois. Rates, $7.00 per week.
E. MAUDE, MAYNE ISLAND, B.C.

ANGEL HOTEL Temperance Hotel. Family trade a specialty. Comfort of guests assured. From $1.00 per day up. Mrs. Carne, Prop., Langley St.

SCHOOL OF MINING KINGSTON
THREE AND FOUR YEAR Courses in Mining, Chemical, Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, Mineralogy and Geology Biology and Public Health
Write Secretary, Kingston, Ont., for Calendar.

(Continued from last Sunday.)

but, being the Eve in this garden, she continued—

"How did you find out? Is there anything—nasty—in there?"

"Yes, the remains of animals and other things. I would not have told you were it not imperative."

"Are you keeping other secrets from me?"

"Oh, quite a number."

He managed to conjure up a smile, and the ruse was effective. She applied the words to his past history.

"I hope they will not be revealed so dramatically," she said.

"You never can tell," he answered. They were in prophetic vein that morning. They returned in silence to the cave.

"I wish to go inside with a lamp. May I?" he asked.

"Certainly. Why not?"

He had an odd trick of blushing, this bronzed man with a gnarled soul. He could not frame a satisfactory reply, but busied himself in refilling the lamp.

"May I come, too?" she demanded?"

He flung aside the temptation to answer her in kind, merely assenting, with an explanation of his design. When the lamp was in order, he held it close to the wall, and conducted a systematic survey. The geological fault which favored the construction of the tunnel seemed to diverge to the left at the further end. The "face" of the rock exhibited the marks of persistent labor. The stone had been hewn away by main force when the dislocation of strata ceased to be helpful.

His knowledge was limited on the subject, yet Jenks believed that the material here was a hard limestone, rather than the external basalt. Searching each inch with the feeble light, he paused once, with an exclamation.

"What is it?" cried Iris.

"I cannot be certain," he said doubtfully. "Would you mind holding the lamp whilst I use a crowbar?"

In the stone was visible a thin vein, bluish white in color. He managed to break off a fair-sized lump containing a well-defined specimen of the foreign metal.

They hurried into the open air and examined the fragment with curious eyes. The sailor picked it with his knife, and the substance in the vein came off in laminated layers, small, britte scales.

"Is it silver?" Iris was almost excited.

"I do not think so. I am no expert, but I have a vague idea—I have seen—"

He wrinkled his brows and pressed away the furrows with his hand, that physical habit of his when perplexed!

"I have it," he cried. "It is antimony."

Miss Deane pursed her lips in disdain. Antimony! What was antimony?

"So much fuss for nothing," she said.

"It is used in alloys and medicines," he explained. "To us it is useless."

He threw the piece of rock contemptuously among the bushes. But, being thorough in all that he undertook, he returned to the cave and again conducted an inquisition. The silver-hued vein became more strongly marked at the point where it disappeared downwards into a collection of rubble and sand. That was all. Did men give their toil, their lives for this? So it would appear. Be that as it might, he had a more pressing work. If the cave still held a secret it must remain there.

Iris had gone back to her sago-kneading. Necessity had made the lady a bread-maid.

"Fifteen hundred years of philology badged by circumstance," mused Jenks. "How Max Muller would have reveled in the incident!"

Shouldering the axe he walked to the beach. The tide was low and the circular sweep of the reef showed up irregularly, its black outlines sticking out of the vividly green water like jagged teeth.

Much debris from the steamer was lying high and dry. It was an easy task for an athletic man to reach the palm tree, yet the sailor hesitated, with almost imperceptible qualms.

"A baited rat-trap," he muttered. Then he quickened his pace. With the first active spring from rock to rock his unacknowledged doubts vanished. He might find stores of priceless utility. The reflection inspired him. Jumping and climbing like a cat, in two minutes he was near the tree.

He could now see the true explanation of its growth in a seemingly impossible place. Here the bed of the sea bulged upwards in a small sand bay, which silted round the base of a limestone rock, so different in color and formation from the coral reef. Nature, whose engineering contrivances can force springs to mountain tops, managed to deliver to this isolated refuge a sufficient supply of water to nourish the palm, and the roots, firmly lodged in deep crevices, were well protected from the waves.

Between the sailor and the tree intervened a small stretch of shallow water. Landward this submerged saddle shelved steeply into the lagoon. Although the water in the cove was twenty fathoms in depth, its crystal clearness was remarkable. The bottom, composed of marvelously white sand and broken coral, rendered other objects conspicuous. He could see plenty of fish, but not a single shark, whilst on the inner slope of the reef was plainly visible the destroyed fore part of the Sirdar, which had struck beyond the tree, relatively to his present standpoint. He had wondered why no boats were cast ashore. Now he saw the reason. Three of them were still fastened to the davits and carried down with the hull.

Seaward the water was not so clear. The waves created patches of foam, and long submarine plants swayed gently in the undercurrent.

To reach Palm-tree Rock—anticipating its subsequent name—he must cross a space of some thirty feet and wade up to his waist.

He made the passage with ease.

Pitched against the bole of the tree was a long narrow case, very heavy, iron-clamped, and marked with letters in black triangles and the broad arrow of the British Government.

"Rifles, by all the gods!" shouted the sailor. They were really by the Enfield Small Arms Manufactory, but his glee at this stroke of luck might be held to excuse a verbal inaccuracy.

The Sirdar carried a consignment of arms and ammunition from Hong Kong to Singapore. Providence had decreed that a practically inexhaustible store of cartridges should be hurled across the lagoon to the island. And here were Lee-Metfords enough to equip half a company. He would not risk the precious axe in an attempt to open the case. He must go back for a crowbar.

What else was there in this storehouse, thrust by Neptune from the ocean bed? A chest of tea, seemingly undamaged. Three barrels of flour, utterly ruined. A saloon chair, smashed from its pivot. A battered chronometer. For the rest, fragments of timber intermingled with pulverized coral and broken crockery.

A little further on, the deep-water entrance to the lagoon curved between sunken rocks. On one of them rested the Sirdar's huge funnel. The northwest section of the reef was bare. Among the wreckage he found a coil of stout rope and a pulley. He instantly conceived the idea of constructing an aerial line to ferry the chest of tea across the channel he had forded.

He threaded the pulley with the rope and climbed the tree, adding a touch of artistic completeness to the ruin of his trousers by the operation. He had fastened the pulley high up the trunk before he realized how much more simple it would be to break open the chest where it lay and transport its contents in small parcels.

He laughed lightly. "I am becoming addleheaded," he said to himself. "Anyhow, now the job is done I may as well make use of it."

Recoiling the rope-ends, he cast them across to the reef. In such small ways do men throw invisible dice with death. With those two lines he would, within a few fleeting seconds, drag himself back from eternity.

Picking up the axe, he carelessly stepped into the water, not knowing that Iris, having welded the incipient sago into a flat pancake, had strolled to the beach and was watching him.

The water was hardly above his knees when there came a swirling rush from the seaweed. A long tentacle shot out like a lasso and gripped his right leg. Another coiled round his waist.

"My God!" he gurgled, as a horrid sucker closed over his mouth and nose. He was in the grip of a devil-fish.

A deadly sensation of nausea almost overpowered him, but the love of life came to his aid, and he tore the suffocating feeler from his face. Then the axe whirled, and one of the eight arms of the octopus lost some of its length. Yet a fourth flung itself around his left ankle. A few feet away, out of range of the axe, and lifting itself bodily out of the water, was the dread form of the cuttle, apparently all head, with distended gills and monstrous eyes.

The sailor's feet were planted wide apart. With frenzied effort he hacked at the murderous tentacles, but the water hindered him, and he was forced to lean back, in superhuman strain, to avoid losing his balance. If once this terrible assailant got him down he knew he was lost. The very need to keep his feet prevented him from attempting to deal a mortal blow.

The cuttle was anchored by three of its tentacles. Its remaining arm darted with sinuous activity to again clutch the man's face or neck. With the axe he smote madly at the curling feeler, diverting its aim time and again, but failing to deliver an effective stroke.

With agonized prescience the sailor knew that he was yielding. Were the devil-fish a giant of its tribe he could not have held out so long. As it was, the creature could afford to wait, strengthening its grasp, tightening its coils, pulling and pumping at its prey with remorseless certainty.

He was nearly spent. In a paroxysm of despair he resolved to give way, and with one mad effort seek to bury the axe in the monster's brain. But ere he could execute this fatal project—for the cuttle would have instantly swept him into the trailing weeds—five revolver shots rang out in quick succession. Iris had reached the nearest rock.

The third bullet gave the octopus cause to reflect. It squirted forth a torrent of dark-colored fluid. Instantly the water became black, opaque. The tentacle flourishing in air thrashed the surface with impotent fury; that around Jenk's waist grew taut and rigid. The axe flashed with the inspiration of hope. Another arm was severed; the huge dismembered coil slackened and fell away.

Yet was he anchored immovably. He turned to look at Iris. She never forgot the fleeting expression of his face. So might Lazarus have looked from the tomb.

"The rope!" she screamed, dropping the revolver and seizing the loose ends lying at her feet.

She drew them tight and leaned back, pulling with all her strength. The sailor flung the axe to the rocks and grasped the two ropes. He raised himself and plunged wildly. He was free. With two convulsive strides he was at the girl's side.

He stumbled to a boulder and dropped in complete collapse. After a time he felt Iris' hand placed timidly on his shoulder. He raised his head and saw her eyes shining.

"Thank you," he said. "We are quits now."

CHAPTER VI

Some Explanations.

Fierce emotions are necessarily transient, but for the hour they exhaust the psychic capacity. The sailor had gone through such mental stress before it was yet noon that he was benumbed, wholly incapable of further sensation. Seneca tells how the island of Theresaea arose in a moment from the sea, thereby astounding ancient mariners, as well it might. Had this manifestation been repeated within a cable's length from the reef, Jenks was in mood to accept it as befitting the new order of things.

Being in good condition, he soon recovered his physical powers. He was outwardly little the worse for the encounter with the devil-fish. The skin around his mouth was sore. His waist and legs were bruised. One sweep of the axe had cut clean through the bulging leather of his left boot without touching the flesh. In a word, he was practically uninjured.

He had the doglike habit of shaking himself at the close of a fray. He did so now when he stood up. Iris showed clearer signs of the ordeal. Her face was drawn and haggard, the pupils of her eyes dilated. She was gazing into depths, illimitable, unexplored. Compassion awoke at sight of her.

"Come," said Jenks, gently. "Let us get back to the island."

He quietly resumed predominance, helping her over the rough pathway of the reef, almost lifting her when the difficulties were great.

He did not ask her how it happened that she came so speedily to his assistance. Enough that she had done it, daring all for his sake. She was weak and trembling. With the acute vision of the soul she saw again, and yet again, the deadly malice of the octopus, the divine despair of the man.

Reaching the firm sand, she could walk alone. She limped. Instantly her companion's blunted emotions quickened into life. He caught her arm and said hoarsely:

"Are you hurt in any way?"

The question brought her back from dreamland. A waking nightmare was happily shattered into dim fragments. She even strove to smile unconcernedly.

"It is nothing," she murmured. "I stumbled on the rocks. There is no sprain. Merely a blow, a bit of skin rubbed off, above my ankle."

"Let me carry you."

"The idea! Carry me! I will race you to the cave."

It was no idle jest. She wanted to run—to get away from that inky blotch in the green water.

"You are sure it is a trifle?"

"Quite sure. My stocking chafes a little; that is all. See, I will show you."

She stooped, and with the quick skill of woman, rolled down the stocking on her right leg. Modestly daring, she stretched out her foot and slightly lifted her dress. On the outer side of the tapering limb was an ugly bruise scratched deeply by the coral.

He exhibited due surgical interest. His manner, his words, became professional.

"We will soon put that right," he said. "A strip off your muslin dress soaked in brandy, will—"

"Brandy!" she exclaimed.

"Yes; we have some, you know. Brandy is a great tip for bruised wounds. It can be applied both ways, inside and out."

This was better. They were steadily drifting back to the commonplace. Whilst she stitched together some muslin strips he knocked the head off a bottle of brandy. They each drank a small quantity, and the generous spirit brought color to their wan cheeks. The sailor showed Iris how to fasten a bandage by twisting the muslin round the upper part of his boot. For the first time she saw the cut made by the axe.

"Did the thing grip you there?" she nervously inquired.

"There and elsewhere. All over at once, it felt like. The beast attacked me with five arms."

She shuddered. "I dont kpow how you could fight it," she said. "How strong, how brave you must be."

This amused him. "The veriest coward will try to save his own life," he answered. "If you use such adjectives to me, what words can I find to do justice to you, who dared to come close to such a vile-looking creature and kill it. I must thank my stars that you carried the revolver."

"Ah," she said, "that reminds me. You do not practice what you preach. I found your pistol lying on the stone in the cave. That is one reason why I followed you."

It was quite true. He laid the weapon aside when delving at the rock, and forgot to replace it in his belt.

"It was stupid of me," he admitted; "but I am not sorry."

"Why?"

"Because, as it is, I owe you my life."

"You owe me nothing," she snapped. "It is very thoughtless of you to run such risks. What will become of me if anything happens to you? My point of view is purely selfish, you see."

"Quite so. Purely selfish." He smiled sadly. "Selfish people of your type are somewhat rare, Miss Deane."

Not a conversation worth noting, perhaps, save in so far as it is typical of the trite utterances of people striving to recover from some treacherous ordeal. Epigrams delivered at the foot of the scaffold have always been carefully prepared beforehand.

The bandage was ready; one end was well soaked in brandy. She moved towards the cave, but he cried—

"Wait one minute. I want to get a couple of crowbars."

"What for?"

"I must go back there." He jerked his head in the direction of the reef. She uttered a sob of dismay.

"I will incur no danger this time," he explained. "I have found a box of rifles there. We must have them; they may mean salvation."

When Iris was determined about anything, her chin dimpled. It puckered delightfully now.

"I will come with you," she announced.

"Very well. I will wait for you. The tide will serve for another hour."

He knew he had decided rightly. She could not bear to be alone—yet. Soon the bandage was adjusted and they returned to the reef. Scrambling now with difficulty over the rough and dangerous track, Iris was secretly amazed by the remembrance of the daring activity she displayed during her earlier passage along the same precarious roadway.

Then she darted from rock to rock with the fearless certainty of a chamois. Her only stumble was caused, she recollected, by an absurd effort to avoid wetting her dress. She laughed nervously when they reached the place. This time Jenks lifted her across the intervening channel.

"Is this the spot where you fell?" he asked, tenderly.

"Yes; how did you guess it?"

"I read it in your eyes."

"Then please do not read my eyes, but look where you are going."

"Perhaps I was doing that too," he said.

They were standing on the landward side of the shallow water in which he fought the octopus.

Already the dark fluid emitted by his assailant in its final discomfiture was passing away, owing to the slight movement of the tide.

Iris was vaguely conscious of a double meaning in his words. She did not trouble to analyze them. All she knew was that the man's voice conveyed a subtle acknowledgment of her feminine divinity. The resultant thrill of happiness startled, even dismayed her. This incipient flirtation must be put a stop to instantly.

"Now that you have brought me here with so much difficulty, what are you going to do?" she said. "It will be madness for you to attempt to ford that passage again. Where there is one of those horrible things there are others, I suppose."

Jenks smiled. Somehow he knew that this strict adherence to business was a cloak for her real thoughts. Already these two were able to dispense with spoken words.

But he sedulously adopted her pretext.

"That is one reason why I brought the crowbars," he explained. "If you will sit down for a little while I will have everything properly fixed."

He delved with one of the bars until it lodged in a crevice of the coral. Then a few powerful blows with the back of the axe wedged it firmly enough to bear any ordinary strain. The rope-ends reeved through the pulley on the tree were lying where they fell from the girl's hand at the close of the struggle. He deftly knotted them to the rigid bar, and a few rapid turns of a piece of wreckage passed between the two lines strung them into a tautness that could not be attained by any amount of pulling.

Iris watched the operation in silence. The sailor always looked at his best when hard at work. The half-sullen, wholly self-contained expression left his face, which lit up with enthusiasm and concentrated intelligence. That which he essayed he did with all his might. Will power and physical force worked harmoniously. She had never before seen such a man. At such moments her admiration of him was unbounded.

He, toiling with steady persistence, felt not the inward spur which sought relief in speech, but Iris was compelled to say something.

"I suppose," she commented with an air of much wisdom, "you are contriving an overhead railway for the safe transit of yourself and the goods?"

"Y—yes."

"Why are you so doubtful about it?"

"Because I personally intend to walk across. The ropes will serve to convey the packages."

She rose imperiously. "I absolutely forbid you to enter the water again. Such a suggestion on your part is quite shameful. You are taking a grave risk for no very great gain that I can see, and if anything happens to you I shall be left all alone in this awful place.

She could think of no better argument. Her only resource was a woman's expedient—a plea for protection against threatening ills.

The sailor seemed to be puzzled how best to act.

"Miss Deane," he said, "there is no such serious danger as you imagine. Last time the cuttle caught me napping. He will not do it again. Those rifles I must have. If it will serve to reassure you, I will go along the line myself."

He made this concession grudgingly. In very truth, if danger still lurked in the neighboring sea, he would be far less able to avoid it while clinging to a rope that sagged with his weight, and thus working a slow progress across the channel, than if he were on his feet and prepared to make a rush backwards or forwards.

Not until Iris watched him swinging along with vigorous overhead clutches did this phase of the undertaking occur to her.

"Stop!" she screamed.

He let go and dropped into the water, turning towards her.

"What's the matter now?" he said.

"Go on; do!"

He stood meekly on the further side to listen to her rating.

"You knew all the time that it would be better to walk, yet to please me you adopted an absurdly difficult method. Why did you do it?"

"You have answered your own question."

"Well, I am very, very angry with you."

"I'll tell you what," he said, "if you will forgive me I will try and jump back. I once did nineteen feet three inches in—er—in a meadow, but it makes such a difference when you look at a stretch of water the same width."

"I wish you would not stand there talking nonsense. The tide will be over the reef in half an hour," she cried.

Without another word he commenced operations. There was plenty of rope, and the plan he adopted was simplicity itself. When each package was securely fastened he attached it to a loop that passed over the line stretched from the tree to the crowbar. To this loop he tied the lightest rope he could find and threw the other end to Iris. By pulling slightly she was able to land at her feet even the cumbrous rifle-chest, for the traveling angle was so acute that the heavier the article the more readily it sought the lower level.

They toiled in silence until Jenks could lay hands on nothing more of value. Then, observing due care, he quickly passed the channel. For an instant the girl gazed affrightedly at the sea until the sailor stood at her side again.

"You see," he said, "you have scared every cuttle within miles." And he thought that he would give many years of his life to be able to take her in his arms and kiss away her anxiety.

But the tide had turned; in a few minutes the reef would be partly submerged. To carry the case of rifles to the mainland was a manifestly impossible feat, so Jenks now did that which, done earlier, would have saved him some labor—he broke open the chest, and found that the weapons were apparently in excellent order.

He snapped the locks and squinted down the barrels of half a dozen to test them. These he laid on one side. Then he rapidly constructed a small raft from loose timbers, binding them roughly with rope, and to this argosy he fastened the box of tea, the barrels of flour, the broken saloon-chair, and other small articles which might be of use. He avoided any difficulty in launching the raft by building it close to the water's edge. When all was ready the rising tide floated it for him; he secured it to his longest rope, and gave it a vigorous push off into the lagoon. Then he slung four rifles across his shoulders, asked Iris to carry the remaining two in like manner, and began to manoeuvre the raft landwards.

"Whilst you land the goods I will prepare dinner," announced the girl.

"Please be careful not to slip again on the rocks," he said.

"Indeed I will. My ankle gives me a reminder at each step."

"I was more concerned about the rifles. If you fell you might damage them, and the incoming tide will so hopelessly rust those I leave behind that they will be useless."

She laughed. This assumption at brutality no longer deceived her.

"I will preserve them at any cost. Though with six in our possession there is a margin for accidents. However, to reassure you, I will go back quickly. If I fall a second time you will still be able to replace any deficiencies in our armament."

Before he could protest she started off at a run, jumping lightly from rock to rock, though the effort cost her a good deal of pain. Disregarding his shouts, she persevered until she stood safely on the sands. Then saucily waving a farewell, she set off towards the cave.

Had she seen the look of fierce despair that settled down upon Jenk's face as he turned to his task of guiding the raft ashore she might have wondered what it meant. In any case she would certainly have behaved differently.

By the time the sailor had safely landed his cargo Iris had cooked their midday meal. She achieved a fresh culinary triumph. The eggs were fried!

"I am seriously thinking of trying to boil a ham, she stated gravely. "Have you any idea how long it takes to cook one properly?"

"A quarter of an hour for each pound."

"Admirable! But we can measure neither hours nor pounds."

"I think we can do both. I will construct a balance of some kind. Then, with a ham slung to one end, and a rifle and some cartridges to the other, I will tell you the weight of the ham to an ounce. To ascertain the time, I have already determined to fashion a sun-dial. I remember the requisite divisions with reasonable accuracy, and a little observation will enable us to correct any mistake."

"You are really very clever, Mr. Jenks," said Iris, with childlike candor. "Have you spent several years of your life in preparing for residence on a desert island?"

"Something of the sort. I have led a queer kind of existence, full of useless purposes. Fate has driven me into a corner where my odds and ends of knowledge are actually valuable. Such accidents make men millionaires.

"Useless purposes!" she repeated. "I can hardly credit that. One uses such a phrase to describe fussy people, alive with foolish activity. Your worst enemy would not place you in such a category."

"My worst enemy made the phrase effective at any rate, Miss Deane."

"You mean that he ruined your career?"

"Well—er—yes. I suppose that describes the position with fair accuracy."

"Was he a very great scoundrel?"

"He was, and is."

Jenks spoke with quiet bitterness. The girl's words had evoked a sudden flood of recollection. For the moment he did not notice how he had been trapped into speaking of himself, nor did he see the quiet content on Iris's face when she elicited the information that his chief foe was a man. A certain tremulous hesitancy in her manner when she next spoke might have warned him, but his hungry soul caught only the warm sympathy of her words, which fell like rain on parched soil.

"You are tired," she said. "Won't you smoke for a little while, and talk to me?"

He produced his pipe and tobacco, but he used his right hand awkwardly. It was evident to her alert eyes that the torn quick on his injured finger was hurting him a great deal. The exciting events of the morning had caused him temporarily to forget his wound, and the rapid coursing of the blood through the veins was now causing him agonized throbs.

With a cry of distress she sprang to her feet and insisted upon washing the wound. Then she tenderly dressed it with a strip of linen well soaked in brandy, thinking the while, with a sudden rush of color to her face, that although he could suggest this remedy for her slight hurt, he gave no thought to his own serious injury. Finally she pounced upon his pipe and tobacco-box.

"Don't be alarmed," she laughed. "I have often filled my father's pipe for him. First, you put the tobacco in loosely, taking care not to use any that is too finely powdered. Then you pack the remainder quite tightly. But I was nearly forgetting. I haven't blown through the pipe to see if it is clean."

She suited the action to the word, using much needless breath in the operation.

"That is a first-rate pipe," she declared. "My father always said that a straight stem, with the bowl at a right angle, was the correct shape. You evidently agree with him."

"Absolutely."

"You will like my father when you meet him. He is the very best man alive, I am sure."

"You two are great friends, then?"

"Great friends! He is the only friend I possess in the world."

"What! Is that quite accurate?"

"Oh, quite. Of course, Mr. Jenks, I can never forget how much I owe to you. I like you immensely, too, although you are so—so gruff to me at times. But—but—you see, my father and I have always been together. I have neither brother nor sister, not even a cousin. My dear mother died from some horrid fever when I was quite a little girl. My father is everything to me."

"Dear child!" he murmured, apparently uttering his thoughts aloud rather than addressing her directly. "So you find me gruff, eh?"

"A regular bear, when you lecture me. But that is only occasionally. You can be very nice when you like, when you forget your past troubles. And pray, why do you call me a child?"

"Have I done so?"

"Not a moment ago. How old are you, Mr. Jenks? I am twenty—twenty last December."

"And I," he said, "will be twenty-eight in August."

"Good gracious!" she gasped. "I am very sorry, but I really thought you were forty at least."

"I look it, no doubt. Let me be equally candid and admit that you, too, show your age markedly."

She smiled nervously. "What a lot of trouble you must have had to—to—to—to give you those little wrinkles in the corners of your mouth and eyes," she said.

"Wrinkles! How terrible!"

"I don't know. I think they rather suit you; besides, it was stupid of me to imagine you were so old. I suppose exposure to the sun creates wrinkles, and you must have lived much in the open air."

"Early rising and late going to bed are bad for the complexion," he declared solemnly.

"I often wonder how many officers manage to exist," she said. "They never seem to get enough sleep, in the East, at any rate. I have seen them dancing for hours after midnight, and heard of them pig-sticking or schooling hunters at five o'clock next morning."

"So you assume I have been in the army?"

"I am quite sure of it."

"May I ask why?"

"Your manner, your voice, your quiet air of authority, the very way you walk, all betray you."

"Then," he said sady, "I will not attempt to deny the fact. I held a commission in the Indian Staff Corps for nine years. It was a hobby of mine, Miss Deane, to make myself acquainted with the best means of victualing my men and keeping them in good health under all sorts of fanciful conditions, and in every kind of climate, especially under circumstances when ordinary stores were not available. With that object in view I read up every possible country in which my regiment might be engaged, learnt the local names of common articles of food, and ascertained particularly what provision nature made to sustain life. The study interested me. Once, during the Soudan campaign, it was really useful, and procured me promotion."

"Tell me about it."

"During some operations in the desert it was necessary for my troop to follow up a small party of rebels mounted on camels, which, as you probably know, can go without water much longer than horses. We were almost within striking distance, when our horses completely gave out, but I luckily noticed indications which showed that there was water beneath a portion of the plain much below the general level. Half an hour's spade work proved that I was right. We took up the pursuit again, and ran the quarry to earth, and I got my captaincy."

"Was there no fight?"

He paused an appreciable time before replying. Then he evidently made up his mind to perform some disagreeable task. The watching girl could see the change in his face, the sharp transition from eager interest to angry resentment.

"Yes," he went on at last, "there was a fight. It was a rather stiff affair, because a troop of British cavalry which should have supported me had turned back, owing to the want of water already mentioned. But that did not save the officer in charge of the 24th Lancers from being severely reprimanded."

"The 24th Lancers!" cried Iris. "Lord Ventnor's regiment!"

"Lord Ventnor was the officer in question."

Her face crimsoned. "Then you know him!" she said.

"I do."

"Is he your enemy?"

"Yes."

"And that is why you were so agitated [illegible] on the Sirdar, when poor Lady Tozer asked me if I were engaged to him?"

"Yes."

"How could it affect you? You did not even know my name then?"

Poor Iris! She did not stop to ask herself why she framed her question in such manner, but the sailor was now too profoundly moved to heed the slip. She could not tell how he was fighting with himself, fiercely beating down the inner barriers of self-love, sternly determined, once and for all, to reveal himself in such light to this beautiful and bewitching woman that in future she would learn to regard him only as an outcast whose company she must perforce tolerate until relief came.

"It affected me because the sudden mention of his name recalled my own disgrace. I quitted the army six months ago, Miss Deane, under very painful circumstances. A general court-martial found me guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. I was not even given a chance to resign. I was cashiered."

He pretended to speak with cool truculence. He thought to compel her into shrinking contempt. Yet his face blanched somewhat, and though he steadily kept the pipe between his teeth, and smoked with studied unconcern, his lips twitched a little.

And he dared not look at her, for the girl's wondering eyes were fixed upon him, and the blush had disappeared as quickly as it came.

"I remember something of this," she said slowly, never once averting her gaze. "There was some gossip concerning it when I first came to Hong Kong. You are Captain Robert Anstruther?"

"I am."

"And you publicly thrashed Lord Ventnor as the result of a quarrel about a woman?"

"Your recollection is quite accurate."

"Who was to blame?"

"The lady said that I was."

"Was it true?"

Robert Anstruther, late captain of Bengal Cavalry, rose to his feet. He preferred to take his punishment standing.

"The court-martial agreed with her, Miss Deane, and I am a prejudiced witness," he replied.

"Who was the—lady?"

"The wife of my colonel, Mrs. Costobell."

"Oh!"

Long afterwards he remembered the agony of that moment, and winced even at the remembrance. But he had decided upon a fixed policy, and he was not a man to flinch from consequences. Miss Deane must be taught to despise him, else, God help them both, she might learn to love him as he now loved her. So, blundering towards his goal as men always blunder where a woman's heart is concerned, he blindly persisted in allowing her to make such false deductions as she chose from his words.

Iris was the first to regain some measure of self-control.

"I am glad you have been so candid, Captain Anstruther," she commenced, but he broke in abruptly—

"Jenks, if you please, Miss Deane. Robert Jenks."

There was a curious light in her eyes, but he did not see it, and her voice was marvelously subdued as she continued:

"Certainly, Mr. Jenks. Let me be equally explicit before we quit the subject. I have met Mrs. Costobell. I do not like her. I consider her a deceitful woman. Your court-martial might have found a different verdict had its members been of her sex. As for Lord Ventnor, he is nothing to me. It is true he asked my father to be permitted to pay his addresses to me, but my dear old dad left the matter wholly to my decision, and I certainly never gave Lord Ventnor any encouragement. I believe now that Mrs. Costobell lied, and that Lord Ventnor lied, when they attributed any dishonorable action to you, and I am glad that you beat him in the Club. I am quite sure he deserved it."

Not one word did this strange man vouchsafe in reply. He started violently, seized the axe lying at his feet, and went straight among the trees, keeping his face turned from Iris so that she might not see the tears in his eyes.

As for the girl, she began to scour her cooking utensils with much energy, and soon commenced a song. Considering that she was compelled to constantly endure the company of a degraded officer, who had been expelled from the service with ignominy, she was absurdly contented. Indeed, with the happy inconsequence of youth, she quickly threw all care to the winds, and devoted her thoughts to planning a surprise for the next day by preparing some tea, provided she could surreptitiously open the chest.

CHAPTER VII.

Surprises.

Before night closed their third day on the island Jenks managed to construct a roomy tent-house, with a framework of sturdy trees selected on account of their location. To these he nailed or tied crossbeams of felled saplings; and the tarpaulins dragged from the beach supplied roof and walls. It required the united strength of Iris and himself to haul into position the heavy sheet that topped the structure, whilst he was compelled to desist from active building operations in order to fashion a rough ladder. Without some such contrivance he could not get the topmost supports adjusted at a sufficient height.

Although the edifice required at least two more days of hard work before it would be fit for habitation Iris wished to take up her quarters there immediately. This the sailor would not hear of.

"In the cave," he said, "you are absolutely sheltered from all the winds that blow or rain that falls. Our villa, however, is painfully leaky and draughty at present. When asleep, the whole body is relaxed, and you are then most open to the attacks of cold or fever, in which case, Miss Deane, I shall be reluctantly obliged to dose you with a concoction of that tree there."

He pointed to a neighboring cinchona, and Iris naturally asked why he selected that particular brand.

"Because it is quinine, not made up in nice little tabloids, but au naturel. It will not be a bad plan if we prepare a strong infusion, and take a small quantity every morning on the excellent principle that prevention is better than cure."

The girl laughed.

"Good gracious!" she said; "that reminds me——"

But the words died away on her lips in sudden fright. They were standing on the level plateau in front of the cave, well removed from the trees, and they could see distinctly on all sides, for the sun was sinking in a cloudless sky and the air was preternaturally clear, being free now from the tremulous haze of the hot hours.

Across the smooth expanse of sandy ground came the agonized shrieks of a startled bird—a large bird, it would seem—winging its way towards them with incredible swiftness [illegible]

cession of loud full-voiced notes of alarm.

Yet the strange thing was that not a bird was to be seen. At that hour the ordinary feathered inhabitants of the island were quietly nestling among the branches preparatory to making a final selection of the night's resting place. None of them would stir unless actually disturbed.

Iris drew near to the sailor. Involuntarily she caught his arm. He stepped a half-pace in front of her to ward off any danger that might be heralded by this new and uncanny phenomenon. Together they strained their eyes in the direction of the approaching sound, but apparently their sight was bewitched, as nothing whatever was visible.

"Oh, what is it?" wailed Iris, who now clung to Jenks in a state of great apprehension.

The clucking noise came nearer, passed them within a yard, and was already some distance away towards the reef when the sailor burst into a hearty laugh, none the less genuine because of the relief it gave to his bewildered senses.

Reassured, but still white with fear, Iris cried: "Do speak, please, Mr. Jenks. What was it?"

"A beetle!" he managed to gasp.

"A beetle?"

"Yes, a small, insignificant-looking fellow too—so small that I did not see him until he was almost out of range. He has the loudest voice for his size in the whole of creation. A man able to shout on the same scale could easily make himself heard for twenty miles."

"Then I do not like such beetles; I always hated them but this latest variety is positively detestable. Such nasty things ought to be kept in zoological gardens and not turned loose. Moreover my tea will be boiled into spinach."

Nevertheless the tea though minus sugar or milk was grateful enough and particularly acceptable to the sailor, who entertained Iris with a disquisition on the many virtues of that marvelous beverage. Curiously enough, the lifting of the veil upon the man's earlier history made these two much better friends. With more complete acquaintance there was far less tendency towards certain passages which, under ordinary conditions could be constructed, as nothing else than downright flirtation.

They made the pleasing discovery that they could both sing. There was hardly an opera in vogue that one or other did not know sufficiently well to be able to recall the chief musical numbers. Iris had a sweet and sympathetic mezzo-soprano voice, Jenks an excellent baritone, and to the secret amazement of the girl, he rendered one or two well-known Anglo-Indian barrack-room ditties with much humor.

This, then, was the mise-en-scene.

Iris, seated in the broken saloon-chair, which the sailor had firmly wedged into the sand for her accommodation, was attired in a close-fitting costume, selected from the small store of garments so wisely preserved by Jenks. She wore a pair of clumsy men's boots, several sizes too large for her. Her hair was tied up in a gypsy knot on the back of her head, and the light of a cheerful log fire danced in her blue eyes.

Jenks, unshaven and ragged, squatted tailor-wise near her. Close at hand, on two sides, the shaggy walls of rock rose in solemn grandeur. The neighboring trees, decked now in the sable livery of night, were dimly outlined against the deep misty blue of sea and sky or wholly merged in the shadow of the cliffs.

They lost themselves in the peaceful influences of the hour. Shipwrecked, remote from human kind, environed by dangers known or only conjectured, two solitary beings on a tiny island, thrown haphazard from the depths of the China Sea, this young couple, after passing unscathed through perils unknown even to the writers of melodrama, lifted up their voices in the sheer exuberance of good spirits and abounding vitality.

The girl was specially attracted by "The Buffalo Battery," a rollicking lyric known to all Anglo-India from Peshawur to Tuticorin. The air is the familiar one of the "Hen Convention," and the opening verse runs in this wise:

I love to hear the Sepoy with his bold
and martial tread,
And the thud of the galloping cavalry
re-echoes through my head;
But sweeter far than any sound by
mortal ever made,
Is the tramp of the Buffalo Battery a-
going to parade.

Chorus:

For it's "Hainya! hainya! hainya!
hainya!"
Twist their tails and go.
With a "Hathi! hathi! hathi!" elephant and buffalo.
"Teri-ma!" "Chelloi!"
Oh, that's the way they shout all day,
and drive the buffalo.

Iris would not be satisfied until she understood the meaning of the Hindustani phrases, mastered the nasal pronunciation of "hainya," and placed the artificial accent on phant and lo in the second line of the chorus.

Jenks was concluding the last verse when there came, hurtling through the air, the weird cries of the singing beetle, returning, perchance, from successful foray on Palm-tree Rock. This second advent of the insect put an end to the concert. Within a quarter of an hour they were asleep.

Thenceforth, for ten days, they labored unceasingly, starting work at daybreak and stopping only when the light failed, finding the long hours of sunshine all too short for the manifold tasks demanded of them, yet thankful that the night brought rest. The sailor made out a programme to which he rigidly adhered. In the first place, he completed the house, which had two compartments, an inner room in which Iris slept, and an outer, which served as a shelter for their meals and provided a bedroom for the man.

Then he constructed a gigantic signal on Summit Rock, the small cluster of boulders on top of the cliff. His chief difficulty was to hoist into place the tall poles he needed, and for this purpose he had to again visit Palm-tree Rock in order to secure the pulley. By exercising much ingenuity in devising shear-legs, he at last succeeded in lifting the masts into their allotted receptacles, where they were firmly secured. Finally he was able to swing into air, high above the tops of the neighboring trees, the loftiest of which he felled in order to clear the view on all sides, the name of the ship Sirdar, fashioned in six-foot letters nailed and spliced together in sections and made from the timbers of that ill-fated vessel.

Meanwhile he taught Iris how to weave a net out of the strands of unraveled cordage. With this, weighted by bullets, he contrived a casting-net and caught a lot of small fish in the lagoon. At first they were unable to decide which varities were edible, until a lucky expedient occurred.

The seabirds can

(Continued next Sunday.)

WORLD WIDE FLOAT.

Garnerings From Many Sources.

NAPOLEON'S STUFFED HORSE.

The stuffed horse of Napoleon I., formerly preserved in the Imperial Museum, but long since lost sight of, has been found hidden away in the national storerooms. The coat is white, with brown spots here and there, and on the thigh is brangled the letter "N," surmounted with the imperial crown. This most interesting relic was presented to the government of the Second Empire by the Natural History Society of Manchester.

ADVERTISEMENT ENGLISH.

The following copies of queer advertisements have been collected and printed by club women:

"Bulldog for sale; will eat anything; very fond of children."

"Wanted—A boy to be partly outside and partly behind the counter."

"Widow in comfortable circumstances wishes to marry two sons."

"Annual sale now on; don't go elsewhere to be cheated; come in here."

"A lady wants to sell her piano, as she is going abroad in a strong iron frame."

"Wanted—By a respectable girl, her passage to New York; willing to take care of children and a good sailor."

"Lost—Near Highgate archway, an umbrella belonging to a gentleman with a bent rib and a bone handle."

"Mr. Brown, furrier, begs to announce that he will make up gowns, capes, etc., for ladies out of their own skins."

"An airy bedroom for a gentleman 22 feet long and 11 feet wide."

AN EARLY LESSON TO BE LEARNED.

Boston Transcript.

One thing the youthful Cuban Republic better unlearn before it begins on it—lynching. Mob violence of this particular lawless and demoralizing kind was not heard of from the island before the "savior republic" intervened, and such an attempt as that against a Jamaican negro in Havana should make Americans blush for the manners copied by its little neighbor in some regards.

VERSATILITY NOT WANTED.

Charles S. Mellen, president of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad, doesn't care much for young men who spread themselves over too much ground. At least that is the inference drawn by the party of Connecticut delegates to the Chicago convention who accompanied Mr. Mellen west in his private car, which was placed at the disposal of his fellow delegates for the trip. Two other members of the party were of the directorate of the railway system of which Mr. Mellen is the head. One of them tells this story as illustrative of the man who is just now pretty well in the eye of the business world in his effort to modernize the great New England carrying monopoly.

To Mr. Mellen, at his New Haven office, a few weeks ago came a young man of good address and with letters from the strongest of sources, including missives from two men who are among the largest of the stockholders of the road. These naturally made an impression on the railway chief.

"And so you wish a position from which you may make your way in railroading?" said Mr. Mellen.

"I do, sir," was the reply.

"And what is your specialty? What can you do best?"

"I can do almost anything, and am certain I can do the thing you set me to do well," was the confident and assertive reply.

But Mr. Mellen was not looking for men with "a message to Garcia" that day, and the confident young man saw his chances fade to thin air as Mr. Mellen coldly responded:

"I'm very sorry, my young friend, but this company has too many men who can do most anything, and do it well. What we want just now are young men who can do one thing better than any one else can do it. When you reach that point in your education, come to me, and I'll be ready to place you at a handsome salary. We want thorough men on railroads, not versatile ones."

PERSONALITIES IN CARTOONS.

Toronto Globe.

Mr. F. C. Gould, the cartoonist, explains why his pencil is so frequently employed on Mr. Chamberlain by saying that Mr. Chamberlain is "a foremost figure in politics, a man with strong characteristics, rendered picturesque by protean changes, a motive power and a fighting force." He, moreover, says that personalities in political cartoons ought not to be, and need not be, offensively personal. It must be said that some cartoonists seem to think that there is something exquisitely humorous in the merely ugly, just as a certain type of comedian deems that a make-up of hideous rags and smudge must necessarily be side-splitting. Why they should be offensive in real life and yet be considered laughable on the stage remains to be explained. To habitually make a victim of the pencil look brutal is not humorous—it is ill-humor. The caricaturist should be mainly sunny, with flashes of high indignation.

HISTORIC GROUNDS.

Seattle P.-I.

"No doubt unknown to the soldiers who participated in the recent army maneuvers in Pierce county, the spot where they hiked and fought in mimic warfare is both traditional and historic ground," said Ralph Bennett, of South Tacoma, yesterday.

"On one portion of it now stands the remains of old Fort Nisqually, erected by the Hudson Bay Company in 1833 when all this region was under the British flag. In the same vicinity Phil Sheridan, as a subaltern, George B. McClellan, as a captain, and many another later famous in the civil war, maneuvered against Indians, drilled and camped in the '50s.

"About the region hang many Indian traditions. Gravelly lake, on the shores of which the Washington soldiers fought their first engagement, is one most carefully shunned by the Indians. They believe that it is an abode of the evil spirits. Tradition says that once upon a time an Indian went bathing in the lake, disappeared and subsequently his body was found in the Sound a few miles distant. That this is not improbable is shown by the fact that of the chain of lakes running through the manoeuver ground, Steilacoom lake, Gravelly lake and American lake have no visible outlets, while Gravelly lake is so deep that it never has been thoroughly sounded. There may be a subterranean river. While lying further from the Sound than American lake and though separated from that body of water only by a narrow defile, Gravelly lake is only 226 feet above the Sound level ,while American lake is 240 feet. Sequallitchew lake, which lies between American lake and the Sound, is 210 feet above Sound level, but it has an outlet in a little stream that runs to the Sound.

"Another interesting fact about the manoeuver ground is the fact that the site of Camp Murray, where the division headquarters was located, is on a famous old Indian burying ground."

FAIR TUTUILA.

Far in the south seas lies Tutuila. Four thousand miles to the southwest of the Golden Gate of California, "the second place to the left as you leave San Francisco," to borrow Stevenson's droll definition, Honolulu lying mid-way—there you will find the green island of Samoa. Volcanoes make the mountains and gorges and solid land of these islands; two hundred inches of rain a year and an ardent tropic sun make its wonderful forest and bush and graceful palms; the "coral insect" makes its white shoreline and cruel reefs, white copra makes its enduring smell and its shifting civilization. And about it all is the abiding presence of the ocean. From every vantage point one sees the blue water meet the blue sky; ever in one's ears is the low growl of the repulsed waters breaking on the guarding reef; in every direction is it ocean-wide away to the world!

Tutuila is primarily a huge volcanic crater, which has built up the island with the lava it has ejected. This crater of Pago Pago is fringed about with steep walls from 1,000 to 2,500 feet high, almost vertical on the inner edge after the fashion of craters, sloping away on the outside as the lava flows, two points in its rim, the mountains of Matafao and Peoa much higher than the rest, and with a break half a mile wide on the south, letting in the sea. The harbor of Pago Pago, thus formed within the crater of Peoa, is nearly two miles deep and a mile wide. This size is, however, much reduced by the barrier reef which occupies half the strait at the entrance and which forms an unbroken rim about the shore within. But with all this there is room enough, not for all the navies of the world, but for all the ships likely ever to put into Samoa. The winding entrance shuts out all surf from the south and the great walls on every other side make the harbor securely landlocked, whatever the hurricane without. It is, in brief, the one good harbor in all the south seas and for that reason it is of high value to a great nation with expensive commercial aspirations. In any case it is now ours and is likely to remain so, a mere dock and coaling station in the eyes of our American administrators, but to its people the colony of Tutuila of the United States of America, a position in their eyes far nobler than to be an independent kingdom.—President David Starr Jordan in the August Atlantic.

THE "STANDARD OIL" CODE.

Here is the Code of Standard Oil, as given by the August number of Everybody's, by Thomas W. Lawson, continuing his Story of Amalgamated, a "Standard Oil" product. The penalty for infringing the following rules is instant removal of the offender's head:

1. Keep your mouth closed, as silence is gold, and gold is what we exist for.

2. Collect our debts today. Pay the other fellow's debts tomorrow. Today is always here, tomorrow may never come.

3. Conduct all our business so that the buyer and the seller must come to us. Keep the seller waiting; the longer he waits the less he'll take. Hurry the buyer, as his money brings us interest.

4. Make all profitable bargains in the name of "Standard Oily," debatable ones in the names of dummies. "Standard Oil" never goes back on a bargain.

5. Never put "Standard Oil" trades in writing, as your memory, and the other fellow's forgetfulness will always be re-enforced with our organization. Never forget our Legal Department is paid by the year, and our land is full of courts and judges.

6. As competition is the life of trade—our trade; and monopoly the death of trade—our competitors' trade, employ both judiciously.

7. Never enter into a "butting" contest with the Government. Our Government is by the people and for the people, and we are the people, and those people who are not us can be hired by us.

8. Always do right. Right makes might, might makes dollars, dollars make right, and we have the dollars.

SOME NEW LIGHT ON CANCER.

(London Express.)

An important, and in some respects startling, series of entirely fresh discoveries in regard to cancer are announced in the new report of the Cancer Research Fund, over the third annual meeting of the general committee of which fund the Prince of Wales presided at Marlborough House, London.

Briefly stated in non-technical language the new facts are:

That cancer pervades the whole civilized and uncivilized world.

Civilization, therefore, is not, as had been supposed, one of its causes.

It pervades animal as well as human life.

It is found in marine fishes.

It attacks all subjects at relatively the same age-periods.

It is not an infectious disease.

It is not transmissible from one species to a strange species.

The cancer cell can re-acquire powers of self-propagation.

Cancer is not caused by a parasite.

The malady is not on the increase.

Radium has not yet been found to exercise any curative effect.

REMARKABLE REPORT.

The report of the past year's work of the research committee constituted one of the most important contributions to the study of the mystery of cancer which have yet been made public.

For the subjoined summary of this extremely valuable document the Express is indebted to Dr. E. F. Bashford, the general superintendent of the fund and director of the central laboratory.

Cancer, it appears, has been discovered to pervade all classes of the vertebrate kingdom, to present constant characteristic features in all animals, to fall into the same identical groups for classification purposes, and throughout all races of men and animals to exhibit the same predilection for certain age-periods.

An important distinction has been established between the infectious diseases and cancer. When tuberculosis, for instance, occurs in man in common with animals, there is a general similarity in the disease and in the symptoms produced by the same infective agent.

Cancer, on the other hand, while showing the essential features from mankind to fish, and throughout an entire absence of symptoms, is not transmissible from one species to a strange species.

The transmissibility of cancer is found to be of a limited and peculiar nature. The cancer cell, if transferred to a new host of the same species, may continue to grow, but the new host does not become infected with cancer, and merely provides a soil in which the cells can grow.

These peculiarities prove what had long been suspected—that the cancer cell itself is endowed with powers of growth which are unique—and may yet prove that it can re-acquire the power of self-propagation.

CANCER NOT INFECTIOUS.

The hypothesis that cancer is an infectious disease is thus put out of court. The identity in the appearance of cancer in all animals, the absence of symptoms, and the impossibility of transferring it from one species to another, demonstrate that the same infective agent cannot be the cause of cancer in man and animals.

The fact that in the successful transmission of cancer it is the cancer cell itself which grows, and that it can only grow in animals of its own species, excludes altogether a parasitic causation. Thus the cause of cancer must be sought in those properties of the cells which are the only characters common to all the animals in which cancer occurs.

With regard to the treatment of cancer, the report states that extensive investigations are still in progress, and that the action of radium on normal and cancer tissues has been exhaustively studied. This, however, has yielded no prospect of results of general utility in the treatment of cancer.

It is gratifying to be assured that the careful investigation into the nature of the data upon which the mortality statistics of cancer are based indicate that there is no real increase of cancer.

The report concludes with a weighty warning. "No sign has yet been discovered by which the physician or surgeon may surely recognize the presence of cancer.

"It is an insidious disease; cancer as cancer gives no evidence of its presence, and the circumstances which first attracts attention is too often its consequence.

"The public and the medical profession are therefore gravely warned not to delay to take advantage of the surgeon's aid in the hope that some means will speedily be found to replace surgical interference."

THE SPREAD OF GOLF.

T. P. O'Connor writes in M. A. P. that golf is telling on all the habits of society in England and is compelling changes in many social habits. He adds:

"I know few legislators now who are not bitten by the passion for golf; many of them, myself included, date from their first game of golf a great physical and mental revolution. A few weeks ago I wrote of the transformation which golf has made in the life of the American business man. I had a curious confirmation of what I had written within a few hours after the appearance of the article. One of my oldest and best friends in America is General Taylor, the proprietor of the Boston Globe—one of the ablest, most influential and most successful journals of America. The other day I received a letter from General Taylor. You might imagine that he wanted to discuss with me the fiscal question, and the prospects of Mr. Chamberlain, or the Irish question and the position of the Irish party, or some new invention, or either the literary or the scientific side of newspaper production. Not a bit of it. I read a laconic letter to the effect that I was known to be a bad golfer, and that, therefore, my friend wanted to meet me somewhere on the tented golfing field, and so, instead of visiting Westminster Abbey, or the House of Parliament, or the Tower, or some great newspaper office, my friend Charles Taylor came out to Wimbledon Park Club for two days, and beat me on both days at a game of golf.

"This is a parable, and the moral is that golf is now one of the great forces of our time, with which politics and society, the 'grandes dames' who keep 'salons' and the energetic secretaries who run hospitals or other charities, have emphatically to count."

THE IMPERIAL CHINESE POST.

A lady of the China Inland Mission at Taikang, in the central province of Honan, in a letter to her family has some amusing things to tell about the establishment of the Chinese imperial post in the province, which is some weeks' journey from the coast. She says:

"We have got the Chinese imperial post here now. At Kaifeng when they first got it the postoffice clerks had a fight with some men who bought stamps and wanted the clerks to lick them and put them on the letters for them. They said the clerks were there to lick the stamps and paid for the business, and they wouldn't lick them. But the clerks wouldn't agree to lick them, so they came to blows, and the police had to come in and separate them.

"Here at Taikang the man who had got the postoffice has begun well. Harry was in his shop when the first customer came for a stamp. It took him nearly five minutes to find the key and get the stamp box open, and when he gave it to the man he said in a very decided way: 'Now lick it and put it just there.' The customer was foolish (or wise) enough to do so, and now a custom has been established in Taikang that all purchasers of stamps must lick them and stick them on. There was a great row at the Kaifeng postoffice one day because an address on a letter could not be found and the letter was brought back.

"The sender wanted his money back because the letter had not been delivered, but the clerks refused to give it to him, contending that they had had more trouble over it than if it had been delivered. Another man was determined to get the postoffice clerks into trouble because he had sent a letter some time ago and received no answer. This was clear proof, he said, that the letter had never been sent. The service here is somewhat irregular yet."—London Daily News.

COMPREHENSIVE.

A publisher in Austria, it is said, has brought out a calendar which, naturally, claims to be the completest of its kind. The date of the day occupies the center of each leaf. On its left is the name of the saint to whom the day is dedicated and on its right some "golden maxim." The lower part of the tablet is divided into two columns. From January to June the left hand column contains a course of lessons in six modern languages, while on the right hand are printed Schiller's poems. For the other half of the year one column is filled with a novel by Jules Verne and the other half by a translation of the foreign words used most frequently in German and an epitome of history from Charlemagne up to the present time. At the back of the leaves are notes on mythology, geography, law, arithmetic, cooking and housekeeping recipes. The leaves are also so prepared that during the summer they can be steeped in water as flykillers, and from October to April they can be made into cigarettes. Wild horses shall not drag from us the name of the publisher.—Weekly Irish Times.

MUSTACHES AND CRIMES.

Cornhill Magazine.

Of all the great criminals of our day, I can recall none who dared to practice with a naked face. Drs. Lamson and Neill Cream judiciously concealed as much of their physiognomy as might be. Fowler, who murdered by night at Muswell Hill, and Jabez Balfour were bearded men. Wainwright wore the "mustachios" of his period. James Canham Read and Deeming, and Bennett of the "boot lace" murder, were possessed of mouths that prudence compelled them to conceal.

The blue burglurious jowl is a fantasy of the novelist. No burglar goes about with a face that in itself amounts to a previous conviction. When he is in jail matters are different, for our prison authorities wisely decree that the convict's face shall be shaven and his head be shorn. They at least insist on seeing the man as he is.

FROM "THE KING" WINSTON SPENCER CHURCHILL M.P.

Canada's Branch Banks.

Year's Increase of One Hundred and Forty-nine.

The extremely rapid growth of Canadian branch banks during the past year to a total of 1,049, according to Government figures just published, and the equally good showing that the banks are making, indicate an encouraging increase in demand for banking facilities throughout the Dominion and a high order of management. Particularly is the latter emphasized by the existing banking laws of Canada—laws which appear to afford little safeguard to either depositor or stockholder when judged even by the least stringent of State codes on this side of the border.

For the year 1903 there were 149 new branches established in Canada. Between August, 1903, and the last report available in 1904 before the publication of the Government figures, capital had increased $1,183,433; deposits, all three classes, $28,148,986, and reserves, $4,019,673. For the full year from August, 1902, to August, 1903, capital increase was $7,347,478, and that of reserves $7,464,993, while deposits had increased $36,039,885. As between the 1904 figures in question and those for 1898, there is an increase of deposits from $223,402,533 to $454,365,062, of capital from $62,362,282 to $78,801,319, and of reserves from $27,555,666 to $52,309,458. Time loans in Canada increased from $223,679,314 to $409,210,955, and call loans from $18,859,581 to $36,960,202.

items are reasonably well balanced considering that the reserves are held only against deposits on demand, and this is the more satisfactory when the freedom from Government restriction is considered. Under the Canadian laws all a bank has to do in organizing is to obtain a paid-up capital of $500,000 and deposit $250,000 with the Government. Against its issues of notes it must keep on deposit with the Government 5 per cent. of the amount outstanding, and on this it will be allowed 3 per cent. interest. It may maintain any reserve it likes or no reserve at all, but must keep on hand one-half of its reserve in cash or Dominion notes. It must report once a month to the Government, but such reports are to be made up by the bank's officers and not by Government inspectors, for there is no system of bank examination except that by the bank's own committee, and while the right of the Government to step in and have a look at things is not questioned, there is no precedent to that effect.

Having complied with these conditions, a bank may go ahead and establish as many branches as it sees fit, without any required increase of capital. The average for the thirty-five banks reporting is twenty-nine, and the maximum number of branches for a single bank is 100—in the case of the Bank of Commerce. An interesting comparison may be made between the number of branch banks in 1904 and population by provinces, according to the 1901 census. Thus:

Province—	Population.	Bank Br'ch's
Ontario	2,683,957	491
Quebec	1,648,898	183
New Brunswick	331,120	47
Nova Scotia	459,574	99
Prince Edward Island	163,259	11
British Columbia	178,657	50
Manitoba	255,211	87
Northwest Territory	211,640	81

The table tells the story of the extension of the branch banking system, not by duplication of banks in centres of population beyond what may be the reasonable demand, but by establishment of branches in small towns broadcast, to supplant private bankers and banking concerns. A comparison of Nova Scotia and its 99 bank branches for a population of 459,574 living in an area of 20,550 square miles, with Manitoba and its 87 banks for a population of 255,211 scattered over 64,066 square miles of territory, is evidence on the point. Still more convincing is a comparison between the bank branches, population and territory of British Columbia and New Brunswick. In 1901 British Columbia had 178,657 inhabitants in a territory of 382,300 square miles, and it is at present supplied with 50 banks. In New Brunswick 331,120 people living in an area of 28,100 square miles have 47 banks.

And in this widely distributed territory business appears profitable. Figures for the calendar year 1903 may be recalled in the absence of returns to this date. As published at the time the annual returns were compiled they showed average capital for the year in all banks but three, $78,107,484; average surplus, $45,711,153; average note circulation, $57,597,638; average deposits, $409,746,706. The year's profit declared was $9,548,251, which was 13.06 per cent. on average capital and 8.03 per cent. on average capital and surplus. The banks received as premium on new stock issues $5,099,376, to the end that they paid out in dividends $5,761,903, or 7.88 per cent. on capital, and added to surplus $7,640,683, or 10.45 per cent. These are figures that will compare favorably with a good many in this city, despite the expense incident to the multiplication of branches.

How the profit is made is seen in the explanation of a Canadian banker here who was asked about the subject not long ago. He said: "Why, we borrow where people have money to spare and are glad to get 3 per cent. on time deposits, and lend wherever there is a brisk demand." The annual period of cheap money, then, does not affect the Canadian banks in a measure comparable with the influence it exerts here. They lend in the New York market when that is good; that they are able to lend at home when the market here is poor is evidenced by the fact that last winter when call money was constantly below 2 per cent. here the banks in Montreal kept the rate at something like 5 per cent. until the spring demand came. This is in large measure because the banks of the Dominion are not forced to keep the greater part, or anything like half their funds, in call loans all the time, since they are paying interest only on deposits subject to notice and are handling the country round, a class of deposits that do not fluctuate in a marked degree.

It will not be denied that there is an element of weakness in this Canadian system of banking. Its wide extension contains large possibilities of far-off loans on doubtful security; its freedom from reserve requirement keeps the danger always at hand of over-extended credits, and the absence of Government supervision as that is known here shows a large trust in the honesty of individual bankers. But the people of Canada appear to take kindly to the branch banks, knowing that but a single institution of the kind has failed in the last twelve months, whereas losses through the failure of private bankers have been too painfully common to need recall. More than this, the spectacle of a man who once was a bank president and is at present serving time in a penitentiary because he understated his circulation in a monthly report is an impressive one, both to bank officials and to the people whose confidence they ask.

TWO NEW BATTLESHIPS.

Both the Swiftsure and Triumph, the purchase of which vessels from the Chilian Government caused so much criticism a few months ago, were commissioned on Tuesday for service in the home fleet. Captain E. J. Fleet, who has been in command of the Resolution since January of this year, is to have the Swiftsure, while Captain Cecil Burney, of the Empress of India, takes command of the Triumph. The former has seen seven years more service in the navy than the latter, but he has only one day's seniority in captain's rank, having been promoted on December 31, 1897, whereas Captain Burney was made captain on January 1, 1898. Each of these officers had seen active service. Captain Fleet wears the Egyptian medal and Khedive's star, the general African medal (1890) and the Royal Humane Society medal. Captain Burney is well-known in Portland, having been for three years captain of the Boscawen.

A Famous Russifer Sent TO Finland

Prince Ivan Obolensky, the new governor general of Finland, owes his distinction, say all refugee organs—newspapers or periodicals edited by individuals in exile from the Russian police—to his energy in suppression. He has suppressed, in the course of a stern career, students' risings, peasant assemblies and newspapers innumerable. Free Russia (London), revolutionary as it is, however, does not give the prince a blacker character than does the London Standard:

"Prince Ivan Obolensky, the newly-appointed governor-general of Finland, enjoys the unenviable reputation of being one of the most cruel and ruthless administrators in Russia. Born in 1845, he first served in the navy; and in the Russo-Turkish war he distinguished himself in Silistria by constructing a bridge over the Danube for the transport of Russian siege guns. Shortly after the war he left the naval service and obtained a civil post at Simbirsk, which he held for seven years. About five years ago he was appointed governor of Charkoff, where he suppressed the students' riots and the agrarian movement by resorting to very harsh measures. He treated the peasants as revolutionaries, and had them beaten by the Cossacks. He sent the Cossacks to the villages, and innocent and guilty alike were mercilessly beaten, some of them to death. He imposed a fine of eight hundred thousand rubles on the offending communities, thus turning many peasants into beggars. After the suppression of the riots the governor turned his attention to political suspects, and arrest followed arrest, the result being that discontent increased and reached its climax in the attempt on the life of the hated prince in August, 1902. Prince Obolensky escaped with a slight wound. His would-be murderer was a member of the Revolutionary Socialist party, which had passed sentence of death on the governor for his 'butcheries.'

"Prince Obolensky, however, had new become a persona grata with the Czar, who, after the attempted assassination, addressed a telegram to him declaring his high appreciation of the governor's activity, and thanking God that his life was spared. Shortly afterward, Prince Obolensky was summoned to St. Petersburg, as he had been almost boycotted by Charkoff society."

The first result of the prince's appointment was the suppression of several newspapers in Finland, including the Poivolethi (Helsingfors), which seems to have been disrespectful to the memory of the late General Bobrikoff. Four or five more Finnish organs, it is said, are marked for suppression by Prince Obolensky, who prior to his departure for Helsingfors, received an elaborate letter of instructions from the Czar. "Strengthen in the minds of the Finnish people the conviction that their historic destinies are indissolubly bound up with those of Russia," wrote Nicholas II. The prince is further bidden to maintain for the welfare of Finland the "local autonomy" she now enjoys. The entire epistle is amazing to the Independance Belge (Brussels), one of the leading Liberal organs of Europe:

"When we read attentively the Czar's autograph letter addressed to General Obolensky when he succeeded General Bobrikoff as governor-general of Finland, we are surprised at the lack of comprehension persisted in by the ruling classes of Russia in the face of the events transpiring in the Grand Duchy. The Czar declares that the local administration and the legislation enjoyed by Finland since her union with Russia may be retained. Would it not be supposed that St. Petersburg is unaware that the Finnish constitution has been ignored, that all liberty has been taken away from this long free people, who never misused their freedom? And when Nicholas II. adds that authority, without weakening, must strive to knit Finland more closely to the empire, is it not easy to understand what new menaces are made to the Finnish nation?

"We readily understand that it is desired in St. Petersburg to unify all the parts of the vast Russian empire, impart a character in common to the governments in the different provinces, create a solid mass that foreign influence can no longer permeate. But what can not be justified is the desire to accomplish all this in a reactionary spirit, and what can not be approved is the abstraction from a wise and safe people, which has never abused the freedom accorded it, of rights which it has never exceeded. In no circumstances, under no pretext of unifying a system of government, may a people be caused to retrograde when it has become sufficiently enlightened by its own efforts to have the control of its own affairs entrusted to it."—Translations made for The Literary Digest.

"Johnnie," said his mother, severely, "some one has taken a big piece of gingerbread out of the pantry."

Johnnie blushed guiltily.

"Oh, Johnnie!" she exclaimed, "I didn't think it was in you!"

"'Tisn't—not all of it, mother," replied Johnnie. "Part of it's in Elsie!"—

THE HARVEST SEASON IS APPROACHING

Not only in the field of agriculture, but in the field of investment as well You must plant your seed and watch it grow e'er you reap your harvest.

Now is the seed time and cultivation period with THE MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPH SYSTEM The Harvest Season is approaching. If you would reap you must sow. When you plant your fields you seek the best grain---when you plant your money, seek the safest investment, the surest and largest profits This is what the MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPH offers

Let Us Tell You All About It

Write Today To

MUNROE & MUNROE

Broad Exchange Building, New York. Canada Life Building, Montreal.

State Mutual Building, Boston. Knickerbocker Trust Building, New York.

MEN OF MARK.

Mainly About Persons in Public Life

EXAM. SUCCESSFULLY PASSED.

The late Dr. Ritchie of Edinburgh was examining a student who claimed to be a mathematician. Ritchie doubted his claim, and to test him, said: "How many sides has a circle?"

"Two," was the reply.

"What are they?" asked the doctor.

"The inside and the outside," was the answer.—M. A. P.

THE LARGEST SALARIED MEN.

President Roosevelt is not by any means the largest-salaried man in the country. More than one bank president has a salary equal to his, and railway presidents and guiding spirits in industrial affairs receive as much, and many of them far more. A. J. Cassatt, of the Pennsylvania railway; James J. Hill, of the Great Northern, and L. F. Loree, of the Rock Island, each draw $75,000 per year. F. D. Underwood is manager of the Erie at $50,000 per year. S. C. T. Dodd, general solicitor of the Standard Oil Company, receives $250,000 a year. Rockefeller's salary as president of the same corporation is not known. Charles Schwab drew $100,000 a year, besides commissions, as president of the United States Steel Corporation. S. R. Callaway resigned a $40,000 position with the New York Central railway to become president of the American Locomotive Company at a salary of $100,000. Henry O. Havemeyer's yearly salary as president of the American Sugar Company is said to be $100,000. There are some large salaries paid presidents of the insurance companies. President McCall, of the New York Life, draws $150,000, while three other officials of the same company draw $50,000 each per annum.

NOT LOUIS FOURTEENTH.

King Edward's reference in the speech delivered at the banquet given in his honor by the Syndic and Senate of Hamburg, to the "great empire of which God has appointed me the ruler," has evoked no end of criticism in his dominions, where it is pointed out that he owes his crown not to divine appointment, but to the will of the people as expressed by Parliament. Indeed, had it not been for the act of settlement of 1700, by means of which Parliament the throne was vested in the Protestant house of Hanover, Edward VII. would not be King of England today. English people take no exception to the phraseology of the royal proclamations, which invariably describe the sovereign as "Edward VII., by the grace of God King of Great Britain," etc., regarding this as one of those medieval figures of speech of which there are so many survivals in official and state documents. But they do take exception to Edward styling himself in an after-dinner speech as having been "appointed by God" to be their ruler.—La Marquise de Fontenoy.

DAVIS AND HIS GRANDCHILDREN.

Speaking of the Elkins boys—grandsons of the Democratic candidate for the Vice-Presidency—recalls the fact that when they were little fellows, and Mr. Elkins was conducting General Harrison's campaign for the Presidency, they astonished their father one night by marching past his house at the head of a juvenile torchlight procession, with banners and transparencies bearing the portrait of the opposing candidate.

"Why, what's this?" exclaimed Senator Elkins, in a tone of amazement. "Is it possible that you boys don't know what General Harrison looks like?"

"That's not Harrison's picture," answered one of the youngsters with malicious delight. "This is the Grover Cleveland Junior Campaign Club, and that's the portrait of our peerless leader."

"See here," roared the parent. "This will never do. Don't you know I'm a Republican?"

"You are, but we're not," chorused the Elkins boys. "We're Democrats, like grandpa. He gives us a dollar whenever we ask him, and we're going in for a Democratic administration and good times."—F. E. Leupp, in the Independent.

THE AGE LIMIT IN POLITICS.

In the nomination of ex-Senator Henry G. Davis, of West Virginia, for vice-president, the Democratic national convention has broken the record in respect of the age of nominees for either of the two highest posts under the Federal Government. He will be 81 years old on the 16th day of next November. The oldest President we have ever had was William Henry Harrison, who was 68 when he entered the White House. The next oldest was James Buchanan, who was 66 when inaugurated. The oldest vice-president was Elbridge Gerry, who was 69 at the date of his inauguration. W. H. Harrison, however, lived but a month, and Gerry only about a year. William R. King, who was 67 when elected Vice-President, did not live to be inaugurated. The three examples last named seem to afford some warrant for Mr. Roosevelt's age limit for office-holding qualification. Observation teaches us, however, that the rule, which in his country has barred men over three-score and ten from the highest political posts, is one that has memorable exceptions. If rigorously applied during the last century in England, France and Germany, it would have excluded Gladstone, Palmerston, Thiers and Moltke from posts of supreme usefulness. There is no doubt that ex-Senator Davis is a more robust and vigorous man than Gladstone was at the same age. He does not look a day over 60, and a few men of 60 can ride, as he rides, 40 miles on horseback a day.—Harper's Weekly.

JUDGE PARKER.

According to the legend, Alton B. Parker, when a boy, heard a Syracuse lawyer make a plea, and was so much impressed thereby that he resolved to be a lawyer himself. At sixteen, you are to see him teaching bigger boys than himself in Virgil township. The judge's hair is of a "rich copper" hue in these days. In those it may have been a frank, aggressive red; and the Virgil boys pretended to light matches at it, according to the immemorial jest. There was a short struggle. The bully of the school was scattered and battered by the young Cortlander's fist. Judging from his present build, he must have been a tall young man, strong of his hands and worthy of his hair. So he conquered Virgil and went on to conquer other things. He got his degree at the Cortland Normal school. He taught school in Ulster county for $3 a day, big pay for that time. He filled all his leisure with law study. He read law in the office of Augustus Schoonmaker, of Kingston, afterward attorney-general of the state, and was graduated from the Albany Law School in 1872. The world went well with him then, and it has gone well with him since. So far he has paid his passage. He had the art of making himself liked. He had the still greater art of being lucky. He was the Prince Fortunatus of Ulster county.—Judge Parker and the Luck-Stone, Everybody's Magazine for July.

John Oliver Hobbes is said to be writing a historical novel in which Napoleon Bonaparte and Warren Hastings are the chief characters.

Mr. A. G. Bradley, who has just been elected an honorary member of the Quebec Literary and Historical Society, is writing a book on Guy Carleton, Lord Dorchester, dealing specially with Lord Dorchester's work as Governor of Canada during and after the Revolutionary War.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt is famous for her devotion to her three lovely children. She walks and drives with them, superintends the making of their clothes, plays and romps with them and has a good night chat with them before they go to sleep each evening.

Oscar Hammerstein, composer and vaudeville manager, knows the New York journalistic following pretty well. Asked by a friend whom a certain party was who saluted him one evening, Mr. Hammerstein responded: "Oh, he's a dramatic critic." "What does he write for?" "Mostly for free seats," was the reply.

The last of the noted group of General Grant's staff officers of the rebellion days is Major General W. T. Clark, now an inspector of the treasury department. He served with the silent man from Springfield, Ill., to Appomattox. General Clark's present duties consists in checking up clerks connected with the treasury department in all parts of the country, traveling about 25,000 miles a year.

As there is a law against burying in the city of Albany, the bishop had to have a special act of thee legislature to be buried in the cathedral. He was successful in having the act pass the lawmakers, but his friends were astounded and worried when they read its text. It began with the usual verbiage. The ending was something like this: "We do grant that Bishop Doane be buried within the precincts of the city of Albany. This act to take effect immediately."

Max Von Pettenkofer, who has been called the founder of scientific hygiene, and, next to Humboldt, the most popular of all German naturalists, lost a fortune in umbrellas, seldom bringing back what he had taken away.

Once, however, he made a trip as far as England, and was very proud of having actually succeeded in bringing back his umbrella to Germany. At Augsburg he stopped on business, but sent a telegram, reading: "At 6 o'clock I return with my umbrella." He did return at 6 o'clock, but as he entered his house in Munich he saw to his dismay that he had no umbrella. He had left it at the telegraph station.—Denver News.

There is nothing very Scottish-sounding about the name of Don Sigismondo, Prince Guistiniani and Marquis Bandini, who kept his 84th birthday recently in Rome, says the London Chronicle, but that venerable patrician is nevertheless not only a naturalized British subject, but is also eighth Earl of Newburgh and Viscount Kynnaird in the Peerage of Scotland; and is entitled, if he so please, to vote at any election of Scottish representative peers, and to sit himself in the House of Lords if duly elected. These ancient dignities passed many generations ago into the Roman family of Bandini, owing to the Italian marriage of the daughter and heiress of the house. A connection has recently been re-established with this country by the marriage of one of the Prince's daughters to a scion of the ducal family of Howard, and the prince's grandson and eventual heir is probably coming to England to finish his education at Christ Church.

Some interesting German theatrical and musical autographs were lately sold at auction in Berlin. A letter from Richard Wagner on the political situation in 1848 brought $80. A two-page manuscript by Schiller brought $151, a poem of twelve lines by Goethe $77.50, and a musical score by Beethoven, four beautifully written pages, $235. Three of Schubert's songs in manuscript, "Der Wanderer," "Greisengesang" and "Du Liebst Mich Nicht," were bought at $225 for the city of Vienna. A mazurka by Chopin brought $150, and a manuscript by Schumann $162.50.

Charles Glidden, accompanied by his wife, is making a tour of the world in a twenty-four horse-power automobile. They have been away from America two years, and have traveled 16,200 miles. In August, while in Norway, they made the first trip ever undertaken in an automobile into the Arctic zone. They will leave Boston in August and journey to San Francisco, whence they will take ship to Hawaii and the Philippines. They will then go to Asia. They expect to complete their trip in 1907, and estimate that they will then have traveled in their auto about 40,000 miles.

Mary MacLane, the authoress and man hater, who is summering at Rockland, Mass., while she writes another book, has at last positively named the two men of all she has met whom she likes. Hitherto she has declared all men hateful to her, particularly young men, who, she declared, bored her and were puppies. All men, she said, were tiresome, but she has finally confessed that she likes two of them.

One is Gelett Burgess, the San Francisco artist and writer, and the other Herbert Stone, her publisher, who has been largely the guide of her existence in the East.

"I don't need a lot of people," she said. "There are perhaps two or three of whom I am fond. I like Gelett Burgess, he is very interesting; and I like Mr. Stone, my publisher.

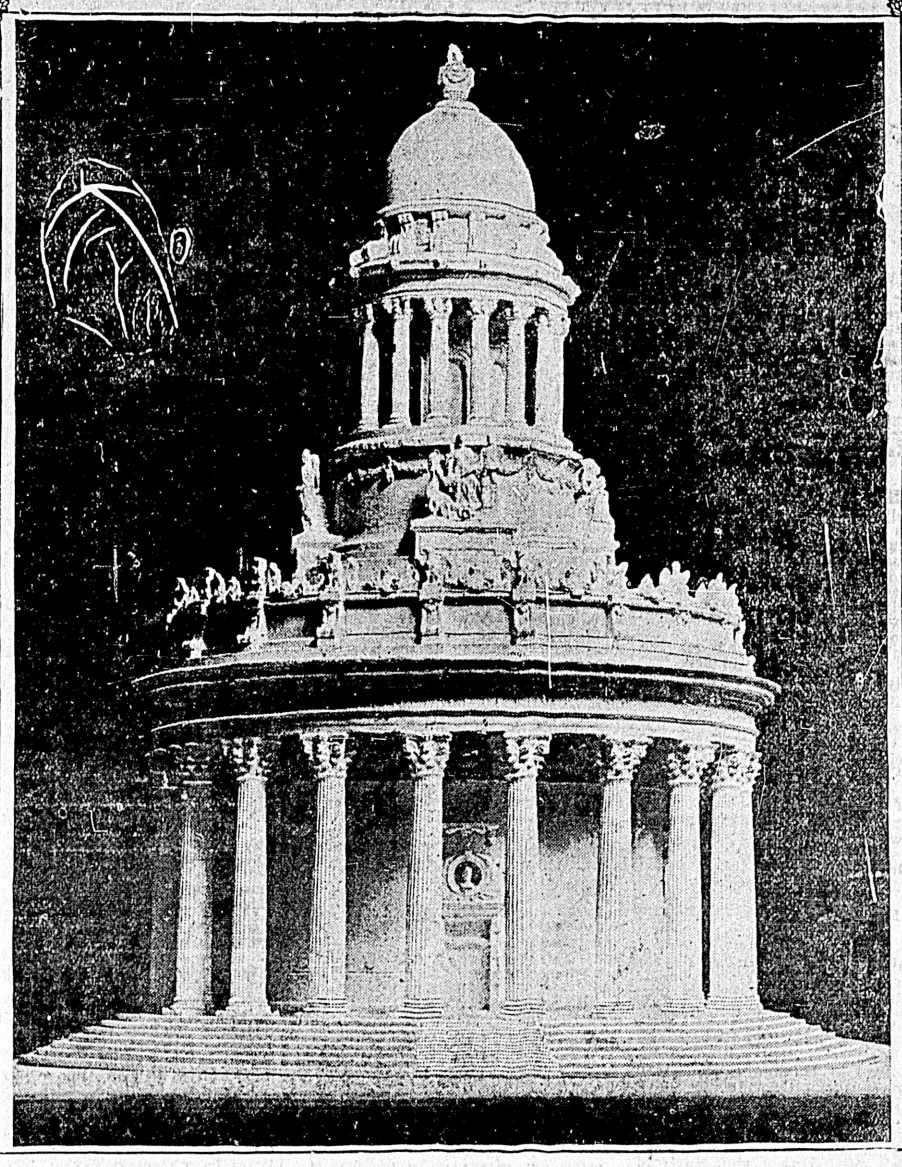
"Elements are necessary to my happiness," she added, vaguely; "there are so many elements that go to make my world."

It is said that King Edward tells with great glee that when in the west of Ireland last year he one day went into a cabin whose only occupant was an old woman who sat by the turf fire smoking an old clay pipe. The old lady welcomed the King, and asking him to sit down wiped a three-legged stool with her apron. The King did so, and said: "Do you know who I am, ma'am?"

"Begorra! I don't," was the reply.

"Well, I am the King of England."

"D've tell me so!" said the old lady in a tone of surprise, and then, remembering the rights of hospitality, she took the pipe out of her mouth, wiped the shank with her hand, and, passing it to the King, said: "Will yer honor smoke?"—Philadelphia Record.



M'KINLEY MEMORIAL.

New York, August 6.—The plans for a McKinley Memorial at Canton, Ohio, are at last taking definite shape. The McKinley National Memorial Commission, at a meeting in New York, decided to hold a second competition for designs. The memorial will cost not more than $400,000. One of the notable plans submitted in the contest is published herewith. The photograph was made from a large model in plaster, prepared with unusual attention to details and proportions. The design has been prepared by Herbert S. Harde and R. Thomas Short.

The monument, according to these plans, will be 143 feet high. The first portico, which forms the base, will consist of twenty fluted Corinthian columns, each thirty-three feet in height. The diameter of the base is eighty feet. The frieze of the colonnade over each of the four entrances will bear the name "William McKinley," with the date of his birth and death.

Panels are provided directly over the tablature for inscriptions. Ornamental groups of American eagles, with the coat of arms of various states and territories will surround the parapet of the first colonnade. Over each of the four main entrances several emblematic groups of statues in white marble may be added. The upper colonnade will consist of sixteen fluted columns seventeen feet in height.

The treatment of the interior of the memorial will be severely classical. The crypt will have a depth of fourteen feet and a diameter of thirty-three feet. It will be lined with marble and will be surmounted by a polished white marble balustrade. The sarcophagus will be of marble.

FREE OFFER TO READERS OF THE COLONIST

Madame

FREE OFFER TO READERS OF THE COLONIST

Having contracted at considerable expense with the publishers of this high-grade magazine, we beg to offer

One Year's Subscription Free of Cost

to all and any readers of our paper who signs and sends in the coupon below at once.

MADAME brings a monthly message of culture to your home and contains all that is best in literature and art. It is endorsed by OVER THREE MILLION OF THE MOST CULTURED WOMEN OF AMERICA, being adopted by the National Council of Women of America, as their official organ.

With the August month starts a beautiful series of color covers by

Howard Chandler Christy

The Greatest American Living Illustrator,
Entitled: "A CHRISTY COURTSHIP."

This first series consists of four beautiful color pictures.

No. I. The First Meeting — No. 3. The Tiff
No. 2. In Love — No. 4. Mated

Let us send you a free sample copy so that you can see exactly what a beautiful magazine this is, or sign and return the following coupon and we will mail you the magazine for one year.

Sign and Send This Coupon TODAY

Daily Delivered.....$10.20
By Mail.....$5.00
Semi-Weekly..... $1.00

To The Colonist Printing & Publishing Co,
Victoria, B. C.

Gentlemen:

I agree to subscribe to the (DAILY SEMI-WEEKLY) Colonist for 12 months at the regular rates on condition that you send me Madame, post paid, every month for one year. Enclosed is $.....

Name..... P. O.....

Address .....

Cash Must Accompany This Coupon.

A GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK

Copyright 1904, by John Mitchell. All rights reserved.

London, August 6.—The little red postoffices of Great Britain perform many more services for the average Englishman than do the postoffices of the United States. Not only can you send off letters, postal cards, newspapers, circulars or book packets, but a splendid system of parcel post has been worked out, by which light matter can be sent all over the country very much more cheaply than by the American express companies. Moreover, the telegraph is in the hands of the government, and short telegrams may be sent for 12 cents to any part of the kingdom. Finally, the postoffice has gone into the banking and the insurance business, and money may be deposited there and government stock purchased, while any person in the kingdom above the age of seven may insure his life for a small sum, or buy an annuity which has behind it the invincible credit of Great Britain and Ireland.

England may almost be said to be the home of savings banks. Everywhere opportunities are offered the man of small means, or the women and children, to deposit sums from 1s. upwards, and penny banks are also established on a large scale, which permit the saving of the stray pence of children. A number of large employers, including railroads, have established savings banks for their employees, and pay from 2½ per cent. to 4 per cent. interest, and every effort has been made to give to the people a safe and profitable investment for their small earnings.

By far the most interesting and important of these savings banks, however, is that run by the government. You may enter any one of the fourteen or fifteen thousand postoffice savings banks in the United Kingdom, sign your name, secure an account book, and deposit a sum not to be less than 1s. (25c.). The whole credit of the British government is pledged to the repayment of this 1 shilling, and it is as much a part of the national debt as the rest of the four or five billion dollars which the government owes.

The regulations are such as to make it in every way convenient to the depositor. The savings banks are all open from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. on every week day; deposits may be made 1 shilling at a time, and may even be made by penny contributions in the form of stamps; and all formalities are waived, both in permitting a contributor to start an account and in enabling him to withdraw his deposit. Deposits may be made by all persons of full age (if not under legal disability), by married women, by children of seven years or over, and on behalf of children of less age, on behalf of lunatics or insane persons, by a person acting as trustee for another, by friendly societies, industrial societies, charitable and provident societies, penny banks and incorporated building societies.

Upon paying your 1 shilling, or your £1, or your £10, or whatever deposit you make, the sum is immediately written in your bank book, and after the lapse of a few days you receive an acknowledgment from the Central Savings Bank Department in London. If there is any mistake in the account, or any failure to make the acknowledgment, you may write to the postoffice, and there is no charge for postage on this or any other letters connected with the savings bank business. The loss of the bank book does not involve the loss of the account, but merely the payment of a shilling for a new book. Depositors are permitted to withdraw the whole or any part of the sum due them, not only in the office where they deposited their savings, but in any office in the kingdom; all that it is necessary to do is to write a letter, free of postage, to the office where you made your deposit, and they will send you a warrant which permits you to withdraw your money at the postoffice desired. It is possible now, even, to withdraw your money by telegram in any part of the kingdom upon the payment of a 30-cent fee. Sums may be transferred with great ease from one account to another, and the certificates of birth or marriage or death which may be required in connection with the Postoffice Savings Bank accounts may be obtained for 1 shilling.

By means of the Postoffice Savings Bank the government insures and guarantees the savings of its poorer citizens. The rate of interest paid is 2½ per cent. on all deposits of £1 ($5.00) or over. The amount that may be deposited, however, is strictly limited. Formerly no more than $150 could be deposited in a year, but the limit is now $250, and no one may draw interest on a deposit amounting to over $1,000—where the account exceeds that amount no interest is paid on the excess. Larger sums of money, however, may be invested through the Savings Bank Department in consols or other British securities, and the entire funds of the savings bank are invested in this manner.

The business of the government savings bank has steadily increased since they were introduced over forty years ago. At the present time there are over fifteen million deposits, amounting to over $210,000,000, the average deposit made amounting to about $14. The total amount, including interest, of all accounts now open amounts to about $720,000,000, and the interest credited to depositors to about $17,000,000. Every year over a million and a quarter accounts are opened, and over a million closed, the number of depositors constantly increasing. The expense of operations has been reduced to a very low sum, now amounting to only about 12 cents per transaction

These figures show the enormous extent to which the facilities offered by the government postoffice for saving are utilized. It has been calculated that one out of every five inhabitants of the United Kingdom, including women and children, is a depositor in the postoffice. The facilities are, of course, used by people of moderate, and, perhaps, even of large means, but it is not possible, as in private savings banks, to multiply the number of accounts, and in opening an account one must declare that he has no direct or indirect interest in any other deposit. Nine out of every ten deposits amounts to less than $250; but the other tenth of the accounts make up over-five-eighths of all the money invested.

The depositors in the Postoffice Savings Bank represent all grades and classes of the community. Over one-half are married women, spinsters and children, and over one-twelfth are people engaged in domestic service. It is probable that three-fifths of all the depositors are women and children, employed or unemployed; but there are also large numbers engaged in industry, in trade and commerce, and in professional and official life. The savings banks do not seem to be used very much, however, by the farmers, only one out of every hundred depositors being engaged in agriculture.

The money that is collected by the thousands of postoffices throughout the country is all invested in government bonds, drawing 2½ per cent. to 3 per cent. interest. We have heard considerable criticism of this policy of the government in investing the money in its own securities, and preventing the placing of capital in railroad or industrial enterprises or in the ordinary channels permitted to funds in trust. The depositors, however, appear to prefer this form of investment. There is also criticism of the government because of the fact that there is usually a slight deficit, owing to the comparatively high rate of interest paid; and because, further, there is no reserve fund provided for large sudden withdrawals. On the whole, however, the system of postal savings banks meets with the approval of the vast majority of Englishmen and any proposition to abandon it would meet with opposition.

Through the postoffice the government is also going into the business of granting annuities and insuring lives. There is a regular scale of prices by which people can secure annuities based on the age of the individual. Thus, a man of 20 years can secure $5 a year for the rest of his life on paying $114; if he is thirty, he must pay $102; if fifty, $75; and if seventy, $40. Not very many annuities are granted, however, and even the insurance business of the postoffice is not very large.

The system of insurance is rendered very easy for all persons, and the poorest workmen can obtain an insurance of not less than $25 and not more than $500 under reasonable terms, and with the full credit of the government to secure payment of the amount. No medical examination is necessary for an insurance amounting to less than $125, but if the insured dies in the first year, and only half the total sum due if he dies in the second year. If the insured submits to a medical examination, however, the charge for which is 62 cents, the full benefit of the insurance is received, no matter how soon he dies; also in any case where death is due to accident this full benefit is received. The lives of children from eight to fourteen years of age may be insured for $25, but not more, it being desired not to put a premium upon the death of helpless infants. Children under eight years of age may not be insured at all.

Arrangements are being made for friendly societies to secure old-age pay on the lives of their members by means of annuities purchased through the Postoffice Savings Bank, and employers of labor and large institutions of the class may make similar arrangements.

Up to the present time the insurance features of the postoffice have not grown to a very large sum, the total sum of money now payable at deaths amounting to only about four million dollars. The postoffice does, however, furnish facilities for any inhabitant of the United Kingdom to insure himself on reasonable terms and in a manner which absolutely guarantees his successors in the event of his death.

From what we can gather, the savings bank system, and the annuity and insurance operations of the government are conducted with scrupulous honesty and with great efficiency. The Postoffice Savings Bank has attracted depositors not only from working men, but from all classes of the community, and the old private savings banks, which once played a great role, are of very much less importance. The government officials claim that the postal banks have done much to encourage saving among the people, and the system is applauded all through England as one of the most democratic and popular institutions of the kingdom.

The Lippincott Company are to issue a new series on French authors on similar lines to Mr. Morley's "English Men of Letters." M. Ferdinand Brunetiere is to lead off with an appreciation of "Balzac," and this is to be followed by a monograph on "Montaigne," by Prof. Dowden.

Age of Earth in Doubt.

Scientists Do Not Agree With Bible, and Loss of Heat and Light is Predicted.

The time has admittedly gone by for attempting to "reconcile the facts of nature"—to use a recognized phrase—with the chronology of the Bible, which makes the age of the world rather less than 6,000 years.

Indeed, in the Egyptian rooms at the British museum, the visitor can see for himself objects which go back to an authenticated period long antecedent to 4,000 years B. C., and great is the wonder produced on the minds of those who first make their acquaintance. In that same department, among the mummies, there is what is in many respects the most striking of the exhibits in the department—the body of a man who belongs to the Stone age. It lies in an accurate representation of the peculiarly-shaped grave in which it was found, and it has been in consequence somewhat irreverently nick-named by the habitues of the museum "the man in the pie-dish."

A RELIC OF 50,000 B. C.

The particular interest in that corpse—which men, women and even children look upon without the least thought or suggestion of the fear or horror usually inseparable from death—is that it is unquestionably the oldest exhibit in the museum, and scientists have been rather struck by the fact that the authorities of the great institution in Great Russell street have not, so to say, taken the bull by the horns and boldly labeled that exhibit as dating from 50,000 B. C. Thus, with one single stroke of the pen, Bishop Usher's Biblical chronology is multiplied by about nine, and it may be that an even higher number would be required to satisfy the requirements of the age of that particular specimen.

How long has the earth been a planet capable of supporting not only human but all forms of life?

In an address Lord Kelvin once delivered on the subject, he gathered together the opinions of various scientific men, which cannot but be of interest to every thinking being. Darwin, in his "Origin of Species," stated that "In all probability a far longer period than 300,000,000 years has elapsed;" while later on, in the same book he wrote: "He who can read Sir Charles Lyell's grand work on the 'Principles of Geology,' which the future historian will recognize as having produced a revolution in natural science, yet does not admit how incomprehensively vast have been the past periods of time, may at once close this volume."

WHEN THE SUN DIES.

Lord Kelvin himself—then Professor William Thomson—over forty years ago made an attempt to calculate the length of time during which the sun has been burning at its present rate, and in that connection he wrote: "It seems, on the whole, most probable that the sun has not illuminated the earth for 100,000,000 years, and almost certain that she has not done so for 500,000,000 years. As for the future, we may say with equal certainty that the inhabitants of the earth cannot continue to enjoy the light and heat essential to their life for many million years longer, unless new sources, now unknown to us, are prepared in the great storehouse of creation."

It is a remarkable evidence of the acute perception of Lord Kelvin's mind, as of the rare provision of his intellect, that the last words—"unless new sources now unknown to us, are prepared in the great storehouse of creation"—should have been added to that remarkable sentence.

As an example of the very extraordinary range of time given to the age of the earth, consider the following statement from Prof. Jukes' "Students' Manual of Geology." He wrote: "Mr. Darwin estimates the time required for the denudation of the rocks of the Weald of Kent, or the erosion of space between the ranges of chalk hills, known as the North and South Downs, at 300,000,000 years. It may be possible, perhaps, that the estimate is 100 times too great, and that the real time elapsed did not exceed 3,000,000 years; but, on the other hand, it is just as likely that the time which actually elapsed since the first commencement of the erosion, till it was nearly as complete as it now is, was really 100 times greater than his estimate, or 30,000,000,000 of years."

96,000,000 YEARS OF LIFE.

Professor Phillips, in a lecture to the University of Cambridge, considered the rate of erosion between the ranges of the North and South Downs to be rather one inch a year, than Darwin's estimate of one inch in 100 years, so that on mere geological grounds he reduced the time to about a hundredth. Calculating, however, the actual thickness of all the known geological strata of the earth, he came to the conclusion that life on the earth's surface may probably date back to between 38,000,000 and 96,000,000 years.

Within the last ten years, Professor Soltas of Oxford, working on new principles applied to the stratified rocks, reduced this time very considerably, for he wrote: "So far as I can at present see, the lapse of time since the beginning of the Cambrian system is probably less than 17,000,000 years, even when computed on an assumption of uniformity which to me seems contradicted by the most salient facts of geology."

STARTLING FIGURES.

What are the data, it will naturally be asked, on which calculations of this magnitude are made? Among the most important are the consideration of the underground heat which is constantly being conducted out of the earth—in other words, the speed at which the earth rotates on its axis, as well as physical properties of rocks at high temperatures.

The loss of heat by conduction was Lord Kelvin's first argument for limiting the age of the earth. He found that if the earth had been losing heat in the past "with any approach to uniformity for 20,000,000,000 years, the amount of heat lost out of the earth would have been about as much as would heat, by 100 deg. C., a quantity of ordinary surface rock of 100 times the earth's bulk. This would be more than enough to melt a mass of surface rock equal in bulk to the whole earth. No hypothesis as to chemical action, internal fluidity, effects of pressure at great depth, or possible character of substances in the interior of the earth, possessing the smallest vestige of possibility, can justify the supposition that the earth's upper crust has remained nearly as it is, while from the whole or from any part of the earth so great a quantity of heat has been lost."

EARTH ONCE RED-HOT.

By considering the cooling of the earth, and by tracing backward the process of cooling, Lord Kelvin came to "a definite estimate of the greatest and least number of million years which can possibly have passed since the surface of the earth was everywhere red-hot." This estimate he expressed in the following words:

"We are very ignorant as to the effects of high temperatures in altering the conductivities and specific heats and melting temperatures of rocks, and as to their latent heat of fusion. We must, therefore, allow very wide limits in such an estimate as I have attempted to make; but I think we may, with much probability, say that the consolidation cannot have taken place less than 20,000,000 years ago, or we should now have more underground heat than we actually have; nor more than 400,000,000 years ago, or we should now have less underground heat than we actually have."

LIMITATION.

Lippincott's.

The little fellow was extremely fond of doughnuts. His eyes sparkled when his grandmother set a plate of them on the table the night of his arrival at the farm. Frankie did not eat much until the doughnuts were passed, then he eagerly seized one in each chubby hand.

"Why, Frankie," whisp red his mother, reprovingly, "you have taken two doughnuts!"

"I know it, ma," he whispered back, with a longing glance at the plate, "and if I had free hands, I'd taken free."

HOT MEAL WITHOUT A FIRE.

London Truth.

Readers of the war news will have noticed one or two references to the fact that tinned meats for the Russian troops are prepared by a process which enables the contents of each tin to be served hot without a fire. This boon is secured by having the ordinary tins filled with food "jacketed" in patent tins. The patent tin contains water, together with a chemical mixture, by means of which the water can be raised to the boiling point in ten minutes or a quarter of an hour. All that it is necessary to do when it is desired to heat the food is to puncture the top of the patent tin, the chemical mixture being thereby forced into the water, which soon begins to boil.

CHILD'S GOOD NIGHT SONG.

Good night, you sleepy little birds,
Each in your cozy nest;
Good night, good night, you drowsy flowers,
That droop your heads in rest;
Good night, brook! though I know you're one
That through the darkness sings;
Good night, you butterflies and bees,
That somewhere fold your wings;
Good night, kind sun! When we awake
Oh, make tomorrow bright!
And now—that I may none forget—
Dear Out-of-Doors, good night!

—Edith H. Kinney.

The area of Japan is about seven-tenths of that of the German Empire. More than one-half of the inhabitants live in towns of from 2,000 to 5,000 persons, of which there are 8,008. For every 1,000 men there [illegible] 83 [illegible] men.

LILLIAN RUSSELL

It has been pretty definitely decided that Lillian Russell is to appear next season under the management of Sam and Lee Shubert. It has not been decided yet what play she will appear in, but a number of scenarios are being looked over, and before long a selection will be made.

THE WISDOM OF MAKE-BELIEVE

(By Cosmo Hamilton, London Leader.)

I take it that you are with me, if you are a normal person, when I say that, being alive, it is better to get all the best out of life that it has to offer than to spend the little span that is allotted to us in constantly kicking against the pricks.

You may, of course, be one of those not unpeculiar persons who, having been born with the desire for martyrdom, only find genuine pleasure in grief, or, if slightly less artistic, institute hunts after the unpleasant, round life with a complaint, and go out with outstretched arms to meet misfortune half-way.

Sooner or later you will regret that you came into the world with the martyr's temperament. You will come to the conclusion, sooner or later, that the luxury of grief is one you can easily dispense with, and you will wish that you had been taught at your mother's knee the wisdom of make-believe.

It is one of the arts of living, and can never, or rarely ever, be taught when one is no longer a child. Wherefore, teach it to your children.

THE SEEDS OF MAKE-BELIEVE.

Begin by giving them a doll. Do not allow them to dissect it. Never for an instant let them imagine that it is merely a wax thing stuffed with sawdust, for which you gave eighteenpence. Encourage them to believe, against their better judgment, that it has a soul, and that, although it cannot speak, it can hear and understand all that is said to it; that it has feelings and is very sensitive.

The result will be far-reaching, and will have a quite extraordinarily beneficial influence upon the remainder of their lives. For you will have appealed to their imagination. You will have given them the first push to the acquirement of a sixth sense, without which they will never have the power of being able to persuade themselves into the belief that things are not what they seem, but something quite different.

Without this so easily acquired sixth sense no man can be contented. With it he not only can be contented, but he can sometimes actually be happy.

TRUE CONTENT.

He can, first of all, deceive himself into believing that he is a very fine fellow, that he is not as other men are. Believing this, his conscience will not clamber out of its small compartment and run restlessly round his bed in the dim hours of the morning. He will be able, whether he has performed his day's work well or not, whether he has omitted to place his hand in his pocket to help a less fortunate brother or not, to sleep the sleep of the just. He may neglect his obligations, devote his life to his own enjoyment, trample ruthlessly upon the shoulders of the people who helped him, and still remain his own best friend.

If he is one of those rare persons who endeavor to do their duty and be honest and charitable, and sympathetic, the sun will always be on the point of shining, the rain always on the point of ceasing. Where other people only see the gloomy side of things, this man will be able to see many things that are entirely pleasant.

CAPACITY FOR INNOCENT ENJOYMENT.

His one laburnum tree will be, to him, quite sufficient to hide the jerry-built houses that back on to his patch of garden. His anaemic geraniums quite as good as those in the park, and a thousand times better than those of his neighbor. His parrot, which never says a word, is one of the finest talkers extant, if only it would get over its shyness. His piano, with its several dumb notes, much better, as a matter of fact, with than without them.

He will have a positive liking for holes in his stair carpets, for knives with their tips worn thin. His cheap mixture of tobacco will be far healthier and more delicious than those extravagantly expensive ones, and his shabby overcoat will easily see him through several more winters.

He will be, in short, that most blessed of men, the eternal optimist; a man who, contented with his lot, sheds sunshine wherever he goes, and who, when he dies, leaves the world darker than he found it.

All this power of being able to deceive himself will come from his having been taught to believe that his doll was alive; that his boat was really and truly skippered by a gorgeously got-up captain who didn't choose to appear on deck; that Dick Turpin cut out in paper, highly colored and mounted on a slide, really swaggered to the centre of the mimic stage and spoke the lines which the unseen brother spouted hesitatingly from the book, and that his little sister, crouching under the table covered with rugs, was a hungry bear from the North Pole, which would only be appeased with a bun.

There is nothing like Sunlight Soap for Household Utensils.

When you have to use hard water it is not an easy matter to wash household utensils. To do good washing you should have good soap and soft water (rain water). If you use hard water you must have good soap, and the best soap you can get is Sunlight Soap because it softens the hard water and makes a copious creamy lather. Use Sunlight Soap for all household purposes and the results will surprise you.

SUNLIGHT SOAP

ASK FOR THE OCTAGON BAR.

Sunlight Soap washes the clothes white without injuring the hands.

LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED, TORONTO. Ca

THE NORTH-WESTERN LINE

C. St. P. M. & O. Ry.
CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE and THE EAST.

Four fast trains leaves St. Paul at 6:30 a. m., 6:35 p. m., 8:35 p. m. and 10:50 p.m. via Chicago and Northwestern railway These fast trains are equipped with all the conveniences of modern railway travel One of them is electric lighted.

NORTHWESTERN LIMITED

leaving at 8:35 p. m. has Pullman drawing room and compartment sleeping cars, buffet smoking cars, book lovers' library, free chair cars and day coaches. Other trains are equipped with Pullman drawing room sleeping cars, cafe and parlor cars and free chair cars. Tickets, sleeping car reservations and full particulars on application.

F. W. PARKER.
151 Yesler Way, General Agt., Seattle.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R. YELLOWSTONE PARK LINE

Ticket Office
Corner Government and Yates Streets, Victoria, B. C.

3 — TRANSCONTINENTAL TRAINS DAILY — 3

The St. Louis Exposition

The Northern Pacific Railway is the only line having through car service to the St. Louis Fair, including Pullman Sleepers, Tourist cars, and Chair Cars (free). The "ST. LOUIS SPECIAL" leaves Seattle every afternoon at 4:00. By taking the morning boat from Victoria, close connection is made with this train.

Cheap round trip rates to Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, Boston, New York, and other Eastern and Southern points.

Steamship tickets for sale to all European points, via all Steamship Lines. For further information, call or write

A. D. CHARLTON, A. G. P. A. N. P. R, Portland, Or.
C. E. LANG, Gen'l Agt., Victoria, B.C.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

EXCELLENT Train Service BETWEEN CHICAGO, LONDON, HAMILTON, TORONTO, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, PORTLAND, BOSTON,

And the Principal Business Centers of Ontario, Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces.

ALSO TO BUFFALO, NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA, VIA NIAGARA FALLS.

For Time Tables, etc., address
GEO. W. VAUX,
Assistant General Passenger and Ticket Agent,
135 Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

To All Shippers

Victoria, B. C., July 18, 1904.

Beginning July 18, 1904, we will discontinue handling freight on our passenger trains, but will inaugurate a freight train leaving Victoria every evening (Sunday excepted). To ship by this train it will be necessary to deliver freight at this station not later than 4:30 p. m. Shipments received later than this time will be held till the day following.

For all stations on the V. & S. Railway, Port Guichon, Ladner, Cloverdale and New Westminster, freight will be accepted up till 4:30 p. m. for delivery the following day.

For Beaver Point, Pender Island, Galiano Island, Moresby Island, Saturna Island—Tuesday and Friday, up till 4:30 p.m., for delivery the following day.

For Nanaimo, Fernwood, Gabriola Island, Kuper Island, Burgoyne Bay, Vesuvius Bay—Wednesday and Saturday, up till 4:30 p. m., for delivery the following day.

For Ganges Harbor, Mayne Island—Tuesday, Friday and Saturday, up till 4:30 p.m., for delivery the following day.

L. C. NEWLANDS, Agent.

NOTICE.

If you are going to Europe don't fail to procure your Atlantic accommodation before leaving Victoria.

H. H. ABBOTT, 86 Government St., Agent for all Atlantic Lines.

A. Harris
Yacht, Launch and Boat Builder
Gasoline Launches a Specialty.
Rock Bay, Victoria, B.C.

Holidays are Kodak Days.

Take one with you. Kodaks, Century Cameras, Non-Curling Film.

FLEMING BROS,
52 Government Street.

All mineral rights are reserved by the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company within that tract of land bounded on the south by the southern boundary of Comox District, on the east by the Straits of Georgia, on the north by the 50th parallel, and on the west by the boundary of the E & N. Railway land grant.

LEONARD H. SOLLY,
Land Commissioner.

$25 REWARD

Is offered for evidence that will lead to the conviction of any person or persons who at any time during the year 1904 shall have stolen a DOG TAG issued by this City, and a caution is hereby given that any person who unlawfully uses a dog tag on an unlicensed dog will be proceeded against.

JOHN M. LANGLEY,
Chief of Police.

City Hall, Victoria, B. C., July 9, 1904.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

ST. PAUL, WINNIPEG MONTREAL, TORONTO.

TWO THROUGH EXPRESS TRAINS DAILY

B. C. Coast Service

Steamers to:

VANCOUVER, daily at 7:30 a. m., except Thursday, on which day steamer sails 1 a. m.

SEATTLE, daily at 7 p. m.

B. C. NORTHERN PORTS, every Thursday.

WEST COAST, 1st, 7th, 14th and 20th.

EXCURSION RATES EAST.

Ticket Office
86 Government St

PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP CO.

For San Francisco
Leave Victoria 7.30 p. m,

City of Puebla, Umatilla or Queen, August 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31, Sept. 5, 10, 15, 20, and every fifth day thereafter.

Excursions around the Sound every five days by Steamers Queen, Puebla and Umatilla.

For South Eastern Alaska
Leave Victoria 4 p.m

S. S. Cottage City, August 10, 19, 29, Sept. 7, 17, 26.

Leave Seattle 9 a.m.

Steamer City of Seattle, August 13, 22, Sept. 1, 10.

Humboldt, 8 p. m., August 6, 16, 25, Sept. 4, 15.

Steamers connect at San Francisco with Company's steamers for ports in California, Mexico and Humboldt Bay.

For further particulars obtain folder.

Right is reserved to change steamers or sailing dates.

TICKET OFFICES

VICTORIA, 96 Government and 61 Wharf Street.

San Francisco, 4 New Montgomery St.
C. D. DUNANN, Gen. Passenger Agent, 10 Market St., San Francisco.

Navigation is now open. The Lake and River steamers of

THE WHITE PASS & YUKON ROUTE

are running on regular schedules to Atlin and Dawson. Special steamer from White Horse for Mendenhall, the only way to reach the Alsek, Bullion and Ruby Creek Districts. Via Skagway and Dawson is the quickest way to reach the Tanana Gold Fields.

For particulars apply to the General Freight and Passenger Agent, Mackinnon Building, Vancouver, B. C.

THE GREAT NORTHERN

2 OVERLANDS DAILY TIME SAVERS. 2

The "FAST MAIL," the FAMOUS "FLYER," leaving Seattle at 8:05 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., respectively.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA S.S. CO.
Kanagawa Maru will sail for Japan and way ports on or about August 27.

For all information apply to K. J. BURNS, 75 Government St., Victoria.

GRAND TRUNK-LEHIGH VALLEY ROUTE TO NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

Convenient terminals in Chicago and New York; stopping at Niagara Falls; magnificent scenery. Descriptive literature, time tables, etc., will be mailed free on application to Advertising Department, Grand Trunk Railway System, 135 Adams St., Chicago. Geo. W. Vaux, A. G. P. & T. A.

OCEANIC Steamship Company

For Hawaii Samoa, New Zealand and Australia

S. S. SONOMA, for Auckland, Sydney, 2 p. m., Thursday, July 28.

S. S. ALAMEDA sails for Honolulu, Saturday, August 6, 11 a. m.

S. S. MARIPOSA, for Tahiti, August 9.

J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO., Agents, San Francisco.
R. P. RITHET & CO., LTD., Victoria.

Sidney & Nanaimo Transportation Co., Ltd.

Time Table Taking Effect May 22, 1904.

Victoria & Sidney Railway, train leaving Victoria at 7:00 a. m., connects at Sidney with steamer Iroquois.

MONDAY—For Nanaimo, calling at Plea Island, Fulford Harbor, Ganges Harbor, Mayne Island, Fernwood, North Galiano, Gabriola.

WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY — Round trip through the beautiful Gulf Islands, calling at Beaver Point, Ganges Harbor, Mayne Island, Galiano, North Pender, Saturna, South Pender, Moresby, returning arrive Victoria 7:30 p. m.

THURSDAY—For Nanaimo, calling at Musgraves, Burgoyne Bay, Vesuvius Bay, Kuper, Thetis, De Courcey, Gabriola

SUNDAYS—The Iroquois will make a trip through the Gulf Islands calling at the principal places of interest.

For further information and tickets apply to Victoria-Sidney Ry., Market building.

FOR SALE

Good six-roomed house in good locality, connected with sewer, etc., $950. May be had on instalments: also a few choice lots on easy terms.

H. J. KNOTT,
18 Caledonia ave.

FISH TRAPS

A. R. Barrow, A. M. I. C. E., Provincial Land Surveyor, having a sea-going steamboat is in a position to undertake sounding, staking and surveying foreshore leases for the above. Fishtrap supplies freighted on scow.

Mineral claims and timber limits surveyed on the coasts of the Mainland and Vancouver Island. Address Sidney, B.C.

Finding of the "Anaconda"

By John Maguire in the Boundary Creek Times.

The name of your suburb Anaconda reminds me that there is something of a coincidence between the history of the Boundary and the Silver Bow districts. As I am informed 40 years ago there were as many as 6,000 men working claims along Boundary creek at the time of what is remembered as the Cariboo excitement took place. Forty years ago there was about an equal number along the banks of the Silver Bow creek and in New Lodge valley, Montana, each guided by the same impulse—the desire to find gold. In time the crowds dispersed, the "diggins" were played out and nothing remained to show the evidence of former active life except the "log cabin" fast going to decay and now the undisputed home of the chipmonk or any other wild "critter" of the forest. The Argonauts who braved and endured untold hardships were literally after "a golden fleece." The mountain around them in all directions with their hidden treasures had no attractions for them. They were blind to all else but placer indications and they had no eyes for the croppings on the hill sides, bearing in glittering veins their mute appeal and testimony of the rocks. Miraculous almost has been the evolution of mining—today outside of Alaska the quest is for metalliferous rock, placers arousing but little interest in comparison; and had the pioneers the perception of the present day prospector, with the command of the present day facilities for extracting ores, who can tell of the mighty changes that may have occurred in our social and economic life the world over.

In 1866 Michael Hickey, a young man, was placer mining on Silver Bow creek, Montana. One day he saw indications of a lead, where now one of the world's famous copper mines is located. Nobody was looking for anything in the hills, besides the broken up look of the rock in that particular locality, and the stringent laws of Idaho, of which territory Montana was then a part, did not afford any inducement for quartz mining. Hickey, however, took more than a passing interest in the indications of mineral before him and he picked up several pebbles of green carbonate of copper and varying in size from—as he expressed it—a bean to a walnut. That same evening he expressed himself to his partner in the claim, where they were working some three miles distant, that "he could tell where the main copper lead of Butte was, and that it was right in that hill."

Still, showing how little quartz was then considered, he did not locate the property, as of course the great desideratum was gold, and not silver and copper. For ten long years this immense copper mine was there undisturbed and I remember gathering wild flowers on its very surface a year before its legal location. In 1876 Hickey concluded to locate the mine. There was then some active prospecting and some development of copper mines in Butte, notably the Parrots and the Gagnon mines. At Walkerville, a half mile further up on the mountain's side, Marcus Daly was developing the Alice silver mine, while Judge Davis, the banker, was working the Lexington, a silver mine, also. In entering his claim Hickey took his brother in with him on the location, which they subsequently divided, the younger Hickey calling his mine the St. Lawrence in honor of St. Lawrence county, New York, their old home. After the locations were filed, Michael Hickey had nothing more to do with the St. Lawrence. The brother, however, took in a partner, but they did little work beyond the necessary representing, as they never thought there was anything in the mine. Meanwhile Michael Hickey began thinking for a name for his new mine, and as I have often heard him relate, "I thought quite a long time before I named this mine. Several thousand locations were filed in and about Butte, and I wanted to get a new name. I served in McClellan's army in the war. One day while in camp I had picked up a copy of the New York Tribune and read in one of Horace Greeley's editorials, in which he said that McClellan's army was enveloping Lee's army like a giant Anaconda. It struck me that Anaconda was a mighty good word, and when I wanted a name for my mine that no one else had hit on I thought of the Anaconda and gave the mine the name which has now become world famous." After Hickey had worked the mine about a year, having meantime taken in a partner, Dave O'Rourke, they fixed up a windlass and sunk to a depth of 35 feet. The ore was silver and not the slightest indications of copper. About this time $700 was offered to Hickey for the mine, which he refused. He, however, presented Charles Larabee with a third interest, as he wanted help in representing and neither of them did more work than they had to in making legal their claim to the property. The ore was free milling and had they reasonable smelting facilities the mine would have paid well, but the only smelter on the ground then was owned by W. A. Clark, at present U. S. Senator for Montana, and the charges for smelting was $43 a ton, and with other expenses it hardly paid to hoist the ore.

About this time Marcus Daly, who I firmly believe was the greatest miner that ever lived on the Pacific slope, then superintending the Alice mine, offered Hickey to sink a certain number of feet for a third interest. An agreement was made, and after sinking about 85 feet he got a lease and bond from Hickey at the rate of $30,000. Eventually Hickey sold to Daly his third interest for $10,000. Larabee sold his interest to him soon after for considerably more, and Daly having now acquired the Anaconda mine he turned his attention to the St. Lawrence. Hickey's brother and his partner, a German named Croppt, kept their title good by representing, but never thought there was anything to the mine and both sold to Marcus Daly their interests in the St. Lawrence for $122. One hundred and twenty-two dollars—think of it! Today the Anaconda and St. Lawrence properties give employment to fully 1,200 miners. They furnish the bulk of the ore for the Washoe smelter at Anaconda, which gives employment to 2,000 men. Millions of dollars have been taken out of these mines; they form the foundation of the grand modern city of Butte, with a prosperous community of 70,000 people, and its sister city of Anaconda with a population of 15,000. As a moral should adorn a tale, when I see the mines which are being developed and some so profitably worked here in Greenwood, the splendid showing all those I have visited are making, I have every confidence that a grand future awaits this district. I have seen all the principal mining camps in California, Nevada and Montana grow from such small prospects that those in sight around me here in every direction are veritable bonanzas. I saw the greatest silver producing mine of the American continent, the Con Virginia on the Comstock, for want of capital make its modest beginning with just such an equipment as is now employed at the Elkhorn with this difference that the consolidated Virginia, which paid millions in dividends, did not appear anything as near so good as either the Providence or the Elkhorn at the same stages of development.

There is plenty of capital today on the other side looking for investment in legitimate mining enterprises, but is timid in exploring any region "wild cating" prevails.

If liberal mining laws prevail, and, the railroads or other transportation methods do not hold up the mining industry in extortionate charges, nothing can stop your prosperous and immediate growth, and in the near future I hope to revisit and find, as I certainly wish it to become and for which it possesses already all the necessary essentials in hospitable Greenwood, a city of magnificent proportions giving employment to thousands of miners and embracing within the Boundary many mines like the Anaconda and St. Lawrence of Montana.

THE INTERNATIONAL AUTOMOBILE TROPHY

THE INTERNATIONAL CUP

Ubiquitous John Smith.

Mishaps That Befall Him One Day of Twenty-four Hours.

Every day is John Smith's busy day, but last Tuesday he seems to have been unusually rushed. Newspapers published in various cities and towns throughout the country tell how he put in the time.

He began the day early and strenuously. At 4 a. m. John Smith shot a burglar. He did not shoot to kill. Possibly he did not intend to. Perhaps he wished to give the fellow a chance to play in better luck next time, or maybe he was unnerved by the unexpected intrusion, and was unable to take steady aim. Still, he hit the mark. The item recording Smith's valorous defence of his life and property states that the burglar "screamed with pain and dropped his plunder," which consisted of a watch belonging to Smith, some jewelry of Mrs. Smith's and a small sum of money, presumably the family jackpot.

John Smith was undoubtedly pretty badly shaken up by his encounter with post-midnight marauders, but he managed to brace up in time to get his own breakfast. Then another disaster overtook him. Smith cooked on a gasoline stove. Evidently he was not familiar with the apparatus. At any rate the oil tank exploded and set fire to the fancy paper draped over the shelves above the stove. Smith put the fire out himself, before the engines came, but his mustache got so badly burned in the skirmish that it had to be shaved off immediately after breakfast.

If Smith had a nice mustache, the chances are that he regretted its loss under such calamitous circumstances; but what took place later probably consoled him for the enforced shave. About 9 o'clock, Indiana time, John Smith was arrested for petty thievery. That was a sad predicament for a man who had, himself, just popped over a burglar. Smith naturally felt the humiliation of his position and protested his innocence vigorously. Appearances were against him, however, and he would have been ignominiously marched away to the police station had not the man who owned the shop that had been pilfered happened around in the nick of time and swore that the thief wore a mustache as big as Emperor William's.

That let John Smith out, but he might as well have gone to jail as to do what he did next. He fell into a manhole. Some men working at the bottom of the shaft hauled him out, but Smith, when he next appeared in the light of heaven, was not a prepossessing object. His clothes were torn and his ankles were sprained. Nevertheless, he spruced up in time to get around to a courtroom in Chicago by 11 o'clock, where he was due to answer a plea for divorce filed by his wife on the grounds of cruelty and non-support. What Smith had to say for himself in refutation of those grave charges does not appear in the news letter wherein the marital infelicities of the Smiths are related. Judging by results, he said but little, and that little was unconvincing. At any rate, his wife got her divorce, and John Smith, for the second time that day, was relieved of a legal entanglement.

Smith made good use of his liberty. He married again that very day. Indeed, he married promiscuously and multitudinously. Seven times, all told, did John Smith bind himself with ties connubial, and each time he did it so ostentatiously that the newspapers found him out and wrote him up.

Considering the financial obligations to which John Smith thus bound himself, the next thing that befell him was a stroke of unprecedented good luck. He inherited a fortune of $100,000. Not satisfied with that windfall, John Smith took to playing the races. Again blind luck attended him. He put up $100 on an apparently lost hope and won $10,000. Most people would have stopped at that, but not so John Smith. His sporting blood was up. Two big plums of fortune's tree having that day fallen into his lap, Smith determined to make a bold strike for the whole orchard. He began by embezzling $20,000 belonging to the bank where he was employed.

With that spectacular manoeuvre for an advertisement warranted to draw the crowd, John Smith, according to the chroniclers of the press, ran away to Oklahoma and joined the circus. While doing trapeze stunts that afternoon for the edification of his first audience, Smith fell a distance of eighty feet to the ground. But not even that terrific plunge could feaze John Smith. At any rate he was reported as having bobbed up again in two different places along in the afternoon to play baseball. And a rattling good game he put up, too, on both occasions. In one game he "cleaved the infield in twain with a scudding grounder over second which brought in two runs," and in the other he, at various stages of the game, "sent a liner to right, outfooted an infield hit, and filled the corners with a bunt."

After a star performance of that magnitude Smith felt that he had earned something to eat. Unfortunately he exercised poor judgment in ordering his supper. He ate broiled lobster, which apparently was not cooked properly. At any rate, it did not agree with Smith. Instead of imparting nourishment, it infused a rapid poison into his system, and had not the doctor in attendance resorted to heroic treatment, John Smith's career would have been ended an hour after partaking of the succulent lobster.

However, he recovered sufficiently to walk home, according to the next record in point of time, which was an injudicious proceeding. While passing a clump of bushes on the Milltown Pike, in Pennsylvania, Smith was attacked by footpads, who demanded either his money or his life. Smith valued both these possessions. Having just saved his life at the expense of a small financial consideration and intense physical distress, he objected to nullifying those efforts by offering it up again. Also he wished to hold on to what money he had. Unfortunately he was powerless to enforce his sentiments, substantially, so he resorted to ethical persuasion. Smith preached a sermon. He must have spoken, too, with the eloquence of angels, for by the time he got to the peroration those highway robbers were on their knees begging him to forgive them for having even thought of extorting either life or loot from a man of his exalted character.

So John Smith went on his way only to meet with further mishaps at the end of the road. Before the day closed John Smith was reported to have suffered an attack of lockjaw and to have scalded himself with a cup of boiling coffee. Under that accumulation of woes even John Smith's spartan spirit gave way. He went out and got drunk, and at the last account for the day he was hauled to the station house on the charge of disorderly conduct.

And thus ended one day in the life of John Smith. Possibly Smith did many other things besides those enumerated. He probably went about his usual affairs and performed a host of minor duties that the press did not think it worth while to print. To the average person, it is true, it would seem impossible to squeeze any more events, important or otherwise, into one day, but then no average person can sympathize with a man of John Smith's infinite capacity for action. Since he is known to have crowded into a few hours more deeds than most persons could do in a lifetime, it is not likely that a few extra incidents such as accidents, marriages or deaths would cause John Smith undue excitement or inconvenience.

Sir Robt. Hart

A Great Administrator of The Victorian Age.

Amongst the great administrators for whom the Victorian age will ever be famed few names stand out more prominently than that of Sir Robert Hart, in whose hands for upwards of forty years has rested the control of the Foreign Customs of China; and whose good work has built up one of the most splendid and efficient services of the century. Built up from the beginning free from the dangers of what is usually known as politics, the service has been open to all the nations of the earth; and out of such an apparently incongruous mixture, through the single-hearted work of the one man, has been built up a service which for unity of purpose and esprit de corps has seldom been exceeded. As having the largest interests at stake, as well as being the most concerned in the opening up of China, the chief management of affairs naturally fell to an Englishman, but so well has the institution been conducted, and so carefully for many years did Sir Robert Hart avoid the error of permitting himself to be swayed by merely political considerations, that for many years the Customs service was superior to the efforts of those intriguants, native or foreign, who have at all times found Peking a fertile soil for the exercise of their peculiar arts. Sir Robert Hart has now attained an age when it is customary for even the most active of intellects to seek rest in retirement, and from time to time appear evidently inspired paragraphs hinting that the wished-for period has arrived, and that the resignation of the Inspector-General may any day be looked forward to. Doubtless in many cases the wish is father to the thought, yet it would be futile to suggest that there is no foundation for these rumors, or that the time has not arrived when it is becoming daily more necessary to look the prospect in the face. Personally, as we pect in the face. Personally, as we have said, Sir Robert Hart's administration has been singularly free of international jealousies, and the best man has ever had the chance of promotion offered to him. In one particular, and perhaps only one, has the present holder of the office failed to meet the expectations of those most interested in the personality of the service, and that is a weakness which curiously he has shared with many of the greatest minds in history; he has failed, and the failure is at the moment a serious one, to train up an adequate successor whose appointment would meet with the like universal approval as his own. This absence of political bias is one of the great difficulties that present themselves in the appointment of a successor, as it is essential for the permanence of an office, which itself is one of the strongest guarantees for the continuance of the Empire, that this independence of mere political aims should be the most prominent factor in the appointment of a successor, such an independence as in the present holder has established a record, as an Englishman, for perfect justice and impartiality, not only as between man and man, but between nationality and nationality. Possibly, and the complaint is pretty general amongst Englishmen, his impartiality was so strongly marked, that sooner than have it called in question, it sometimes, when things were equally balanced, contrived to carry his decision just over the dead centre, and gave the advantage to the non-English.

The career of Sir Robert Hart as Inspector-General may be divided into two great epochs, that before, and that after he had been offered and accepted the post of British Minister in June, 1885. No greater blunder, even in an age so prodigal of blunders, was ever made; and with his acceptance of the office Sir Robert Hart's career of usefulness may be said to have come to an end. The good administrator and the good politician are seldom combined, and Sir Robert was no exception to the rule; as an administrator he stood on the highest level, and might have continued there to the end of his capacity. The British Government, without running counter to the interests of other Powers, were able to support his action; and the consciousness that this support would be forthcoming frequently enabled his recommendations to be carried even when they were opposed by the most reactionary methods of the Chinese obstructives. All this was changed when the Inspector-General unwisely accepted for a time the position of British Minister. It is true that the offer of the post was one extremely flattering to the self-consciousness of anyone, however high his previous position; and had Sir Robert Hart previously been free of his engagements with the Chinese Government, it might have been a wise appointment. As it was, it was evident to anyone intimately acquainted with the workings of the position that its acceptance must lead to endless misunderstandings, and could not be conducive to British interests. As a fact so great was the friction induced that from the very beginning the appointment proved a fiasco, and it became necessary to choose between Sir Robert as British Minister and the occupancy of the Inspectorate by a British subject. More unfortunately still, it was subsequently arranged that the Minister, with his wings clipped, and his power for good irrevocably ruined, should go back to his former office of Inspector-General. From that time the Inspector-General was almost forced to convert the office from one of administrator pure and simple into a political factor wherein he found himself opposed to all the other Powers, while the British Government for a similar reason were unable to afford him adequate support. This was shown in a curious but instructive manner when Sir Nicholas O'Conor, having been appointed Minister, an influential intrigue was started amongst all the other Ministers then at Peking, wherein it was suggested, probably without a particle of reason, that the Inspector-General and the British Minister were playing into each other's hands, and so powerful was the pressure brought to bear that the Minister, contrary to all precedent, was at once sent as Ambassador to St. Petersburg. From that time till the outbreak of the Russo-Japan war British influence has steadily declined at Peking, and with British influence also that of the Inspector-General, who gradually, from being the trusted adviser of the Peking Governor, sank into the position of being its humble dependent. To such an extent was this carried that in the troubles of the spring of 1900 the Inspector-General, to whom the British Government, clinging fast to memories of the long ago past, trusted for information of what was going on around him, proved to be the absolutely worst-informed individual in the capital.

As the question of Sir Robert Hart's successor must arise within the immediate future, and as his retirement is openly mooted, we have unwillingly broken our usual reserve. It is true that the operation of recent events has in some slight measure restored the weight of British councils at Peking, by pointing out that on the whole they have been actuated by a greater regard for the interests of the Chinese Government than those false but loud-tongued flatterers who only sought their own aggrandisement, utterly regardless of any higher aim. It is well that the British Government should boldly face the situation; and this the more advisedly that many, if not the majority of the difficulties in China, have been conduced to by its inveterate habit of refusing to look its difficulties in the face.

Monkey Brand Soap removes all stains, rust, dirt or tarnish—but won't wash clothes.

Leading Cereals And Their By-Products.

The Use and Value of Mill Feeds—A Paper Published by the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa.

A leading Nova Scotia farmer points out that the average man buys the different kinds of mill feeds without knowing the grade he is buying, the value of each, or the kind of stock to which it should be fed. In this connection it may be said that numerous experiments have been made in Europe and America in order to ascertain the money value of various feeds according to the nutrients they contain, but the results have been so conflicting that Professor Henry concludes, in his standard work "Feeds and Feeding," that at present it is impossible to state the value of one feeding stuff in terms of another from calculations based upon the nutrients contained in each. The value to the farmer of these purchased feeding stuffs depends largely upon the sort of roughage and grain with which they are to be fed. Mill feeds are so subject to adulteration that several American experiment stations devote a great deal of attention to making and publishing analyses of the various brands. Some brief notes on the more common feeds are all that a newspaper article will allow.

Wheat.—Wheat is a suitable feed for all kinds of live stock, if fed with judgment. Shrunken and damaged wheat can be fed to advantage, as it may be nearly or quite equal to the best grain for this purpose. For fattening stock wheat is considered worth about ten per cent. less than corn. The by-products of wheat in common use are bran, shorts, middlings and low grade flour. Bran is recognized as one of the very best feeds for dairy cows and sheep, and for horses not at hard work. On account of its coarse and fibrous nature, it is admirably adapted for mixing with corn, peas and other highly concentrated feeds, but for the same reason it is not suited for feeding in large quantities to hard-worked horses or young pigs. The distinction between shorts and middlings is not always clearly marked, although the former is supposed to be reground bran, and the latter the finer particles of bran with some flour included. The poorer grades of shorts often contain the sweepings and dirt of the mill and are not satisfactory for feeding. Middlings are especially useful for feeding pigs, along with skim milk or corn. The lowest grade of flour, frequently known as "red dog," usually contains the germs of the wheat, and on account of its high protein and fat content is a valuable feed for cows, hard-worked horses and growing pigs. The better sorts of low grade flour are similar in composition to the best grades and cannot often be fed at a profit.

Corn.—Corn is the best of all the cereals for fattening stock. It is used very largely in the manufacture of starch, glucose, beer, spirits, etc., and consequently has a long list of by-products. In the processes of manufacture the starch is removed, and the remainder of the grain is sold under the name of gluten feed, which is well suited for dairy cows and fattening stock. Gluten meal is gluten feed without the hulls and germs of the corn and is very rich in protein and fat. It is a capital feed for dairy cows, but on account of its concentrated nature, should be mixed with bran or oats. Corn germ is very rich in protein and oil; after the oil is pressed out the residue is known as corn oil meal or corn oil cake, also a valuable feed. Corn bran is relatively low in feeding value. There are numerous other "corn feeds" on the market, but they vary greatly in composition and value and should be bought only under a guaranteed analysis.

Oats.—The feeding value of oats is well known. Oat hulls, oat dust and oat feed or shorts are the chief by-products of this grain. Oat hulls are of little value for feed, but are often mixed with corn meal, etc., and the mixture sold as ground oats. Oat dust consists chiefly of the minute hairs removed from the kernel in the preparation of oatmeal.

It has a fair feeding value, especially if broken kernels are present, and there is not too much mill sweepings. Oat shorts or oat feed varies greatly in composition, although the better grades show a feeding value similar to that of oatmeal.

Barley.—Barley is a first class feed for pigs and dairy cows. The by-products, brewers' grains and malt sprouts, are largely fed in some sections. Brewers' grains are simply barley from which the dextrin and sugar have been extracted. The wet grains are not desirable for general use, but the dried grains are easily kept and are rich in protein and fat, ranking with bran and oil meal as a feed for dairy cows. Malt sprouts are a cheap and excellent feed for cows, but they are not greatly relished and only two or three pounds a day can be fed.

Peas.—Peas are very rich in protein, and are among the best feeds for growing animals, dairy cows and pigs. Pea meal is too concentrated to be fed alone. There are no by-products in general use.

Oil Cake.—Oil cake or oil meal is a by-product of the manufacture of linseed oil. It is a very rich and healthful feed, particularly for fattening cattle and sheep. Its high protein content makes it valuable for feeding in moderate quantities to dairy cows, along with corn silage.

Cottonseed Meal.—Cottonseed meal is a by-product in making cottonseed oil. It is richest of all the concentrates, but varies greatly in quality. It is not suitable for pigs or calves. Good cottonseed meal, which is a bright lemon-yellow in color and has a fresh, pleasant taste, may be profitably fed in reasonable quantity, if combined with other feeds.

FLATHEAD VALLEY OIL LANDS DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, LD.

Incorporated Under the Laws of British Columbia.

Capitas, $250,000 Divided Into 1,000,000 Share of a Par Value of 25 cents Each

DIRECTORS

C. HAYWARD, ESQ., Victoria, B.C. A. B FRASER, SR, ESQ., Victora, B.C.
E. CROW BAKER, ESQ., Victoria, B.C. W. F. TEETZEL, ESQ., Nelson, B.C.
THOMAS HOOPER, ESQ., Victoria, B.C. D. LA BAU. ESQ, M.D., Nelson, B.C.

SECRETARY

MR. W. C. MORESBY, Imperial Bank Chambers, Victoria, B.C.

OFFICE

Imperial Bank Chambers, Victoria, B.C.

This company has a moderate capital, a responsible directorate, and controls a large acreage of land in the Flathead Valley, which is the

PENNSYLVANIA OF THE WEST

A "Gusher" flowing 400 barrels of oil a day has already been developed at a distance of only six miles from where the company controls 1,280 acres of oil lands.

Procure a prospectus from the office of the company, or from any of the directors, and read it carefully:

The shares are now for sale at their par value, 25 cents each.

Fill in the application form attached to the prospectus and address it to the Secretary of the

Flathead Valley Oil Lands Development Co'y., Ltd.

IMPERIAL BANK CHAMBERS, VICTORIA, B.C.

With a cheque, bank draft, postal order or express for the amount you wish to invest. Applications will be received for 40 shares or upwards.

Meat--A Promblem For The Public

By Samuel Hopkins Adams in Collier's Weekly.

When trusts fall out, the public foots the bills. Repeated instances have impressed that lesson on the general consciousness. The coal strike of two winters ago was a notable example. Now it is meat. The association of wholesale meat packers, known as the Beef Trust, which from its headquarters in Chicago controls this industry, and that branch of the labor trust which is officially designated as the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, have had a disagreement as to wage-scale, in consequence of which every resident of the United States who is not a vegetarian or a beggar is paying more than it is worth for one of the necessities of life.

Both parties to the strike are, in purpose, monopolies. The Beef Trust, by virtue of extra-favorable agreements with the railroads and by an established system of crushing competition, controls more than nine-tenths of the supply of this commodity. The labor union undertakes to say that no non-member shall do the work of converting cattle into meat, and in defence of this monopolistic principle is prepared to use all its organized power in "tying up" rebellious plants. The two crossed swords when, a month ago, several hundred unskilled laborers in the Chicago stockyards, known as butchers' helpers, decided that they were not getting enough pay. By an agreement with Armour & Co., Nelson Morris & Co., Swift & Co., and others of the great packers who constitute the trust, wages had been paid at the rate of 18½ cents an hour. At the expiration of the agreement, the packers proposed to reduce the tariff to 17½ cents an hour, on two grounds; First, that they could get all the labor they wanted at that rate from the thousands of unemployed applying for work every week; second, that general economic conditions in and out of the trade no longer warranted the higher rate. To this the laborers refused to accede. They would not accept the lesser wage. Rather, they would strike. Arbitration was suggested, and each side promptly charged the other with the responsibility for its non-adoption. The strike was called and the butchers' helpers in the trust's Chicago plants quit work.

Up to this point the matter presents a purely local aspect. It concerns—quite deeply, it is true, but not in a manner to convulse the nation—the local employers and their employees. And to this it might well have been limited to the end of the chapter had the commodity affected been buttons, for instance, or tin whistles. In such event we should have contrived to supply the new garments from the old or to fortify them with string while possessing our souls in patience for the end to come; or our musical thirst could be assuaged by the toy horn and the corner band. But meat, so we have come to think, we must have every day. Both parties to the strike proceeded to read the public an object lesson in meat. Both sides undertook to enlist public interest; the packers by hastily raising the wholesale price to the trade; the strikers by using the ingenious and popular device of the sympathetic strike to cut off the supply. Then and there the Chicago strike ceased to be a local issue. All over the country laborers went out, prices went up, and the public went hungry or paid its money. Before the strike had been on a week fifty thousand men were out, there was a strong probability that as many more would go out, 90 per cent. of the plants were crippled, and every city in the nation was facing the possibility of a meat famine. Whether this famine shall come to pass or not—and at the present writing it seems more than probable—the issue exemplifies one important fact—that a dispute between two comparatively small bodies of men over a question which is, primarily, of import only to the disputants, can and does put the fear of hunger upon the United States of America. It is a situation hardly calculated to fill Americans with a high national pride—not to mention the fact that it is costing us money.

The strike came on July 12. President Donnelly called out the butchers, cutters, carvers, slaughterers, drivers and helpers in such principal meat centres of the country as Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Fort Worth, New York, St. Paul and Sioux City. In none of these cities did any of the classes above listed except the helpers allege any grievance; the others were purely sympathetic strikers. By July 13 every important centre of the industry except Cincinnati and Milwaukee, which are not controlled by the beef trust, was reduced to an insignificant output. Clerks, bookkeepers and stenographers were set to hard manual labor. Members of the firms affected wielded the cleaver, the axe, and the saw. A general manager in Chicago undertaking to slaughter a union steer with a union axe by non-union methods was run out of his own shop by the outraged animal. Some outside labor was brought in, but it was of little avail.

COMPARATIVE PRICES OF MEAT

Before the strike and end of first week of strike.

	Per pound.	Per pound.
Prime Beef	18 cents	23 to 26 cents
Porterhouse steak	26 cents	30 to 34 cents
Sirloin steak	18 cents	26 cents
Mutton	13 cents	15 to 16 cents
Veal	19 cents	21 to 22 cents
Lamb	16 cents	21 to 22 cents

The strikers were pleased. They were attaining their object: to secure public attention by making the public suffer and to put the blame upon the beef trust. Said H. L. Eichelberger, general organizer of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of New York City, in an interview regarding the New York situation: "There will not be a pound of meat for sale in this city in three days. (A prophecy by no means fulfilled.) We have every branch so thoroughly organized that the firms can not help themselves. There will be a meat famine all over the country. We did our best to avoid a strike, and now the responsibility is up to the employers."

For a parallel to this threat it must be regarded as such—a representative of the beef trust forecast, on the same date, a prompt raise of the price of meat because of the strike, adding, "The trouble was not of our choosing." On the other hand, such firms as Nelson Morris & Co., Armour & Co., and Swift & Co. declared at first that there was a plentiful supply of fresh meat on hand, and stated there would be no advance in prices. But they lacked either the power or the inclination to carry out their own forecast. The advance was prompt and general.

"The strike was not two hours old," announced an association of Chicago reform dealers in a formal statement to the public, "when every packing house in this city raised the price of beef by the carcass 2½ cents a pound, of lamb 4 cents, of pork loin 2 cents, of hams and bacon 1½ cents, and of rounds of beef 2 cents." In proof of which they referred to their own invoices. Within two days after the beginning of the strike New York reported a rise in the wholesale price of beef of 1 to 1½ cents a pound. Pittsburg announced that 90 per cent of its supply had been cut off and the price had gone up 3 cents a pound. Omaha reported a rise of 2 cents; New Haven, 3 cents; Cleveland, ½ cent; Philadelphia, from 1 to 2 cents; St. Paul and Milwaukee, the same; Portland, Maine, 3 cents, and Boston, from 2 to 3 cents. Naturally the retail prices went up by a higher percentage than the wholesale. The accompanying table shows the tariff for the few days following the strike in the nation's greatest meat-consuming centre, New York City.

Representatives of the trust criticised the retail dealers for raising the prices so high. While the best class of butcher shops kept their rates to regular customers down as long as they could, others undoubtedly made hay while the sun shone. Not only beef, but veal, mutton, pork and even poultry, eggs and canned meats, went up. In New York City the advance in veal and mutton prices would seem to be justified since only a small percentage of these meats comes from the trust, most of the supply coming from local firms. The poor were hit hardest. The harpies who make every famine a source of profit sent the prices ballooning on the very class of meat which is least affected by the shortage—the poorer and cheaper cuts. On the crowded East Side of New York in particular the rates became exorbitant. But the East Side has its own way of dealing with these problems.

"By this time tomorrow wou'll be glad enough to give away your meat and escape with your hide," said a Hester street Jewess to the meat-shop proprietor who had just charged her two prices for a chuck steak. And another told her butcher: "You won't live long enough to sell me any more meat after this robbery."

A large number of East Side butchers, after sounding the temper of their patrons, closed down. Their defence for advanced prices is that the wholesalers doubled prices on them. Accusations and counter-accusations have been rife. The wholesalers charged the increased cost of meat upon the retailers. The retailers say that the independent non-trust packers have put rates far up. Other retailers blame the trust. One thing is certain: The trust has raised prices, and it has raised them before there was any necessity of it to cover itself against loss. With meat to sell and with operating expenses greatly decreased, it is charging more than the normal price for all its products. "The law of supply and demand" is the explanation given.

Suspicion has been publicly expressed that there is collusion between the beef trust and the labor trust to clear off at high prices an overstock of low-grade meats. Those who take this view support it by pointing out that both parties have from the first appeared to be agreed upon a rise, and prophesy that after the strike is settled the cost to the public will be kept up for some time at a fine profit to the trust. Furthermore, they say that for some time after the strike was declared the trust made no great effort to slaughter cattle. This theory presupposes of course the venality on the part of some of the strike leaders, since the workingmen have nothing to gain and their wages to lose by quitting work. However this may be, if the results of the coal strike are any criterion, the trust is likely to lose than to gain in the long run.

Arbitration was, of course, a repeated suggestion early in the trouble. But there was a serious obstacle here in the attitude of the labor union officials, who wanted, apparently, arbitration of their own brand or none at all. Said President Donnelly on July 15: "We are willing to submit our wage scale to arbitration, but with the understanding that no award shall be made involving a reduction in wages. We believe in fair arbitration at all times." Later he said that this demand would have been withdrawn had the packers evinced an inclination to give way on another point; viz., that the packers should take back promptly all the striking employes. This they refused to do, and up to the present writing all attempts to refer the question to arbitration have been abortive, because of this split. Probably the strike might have been much better timed, so far as the strikers are concerned. A strike on a falling market is severely handicapped. The labor market is distinctly a falling one. Except for harvest work—to which, by the way, some of the Chicago strikers have turned their attention—there is less of demand by employers than of supply of the unemployed. On the other hand, the packers have an unpleasant problem in the activity of the independent plants, which are working night and day upon many more orders than they can fill. Most of these are conducted by Jews, and the operators are exemplifying in the present crisis the active business virtues of a race beneath whose feet vegetation attains no advanced growth. In Denver, where the independent packers have been fighting a hard battle against the price-cutting of the trust, there are strong prospects that they may establish themselves firmly throughout the far western field. Then, too, the New York butchers already have under way large abattoirs where they can do their own killing independent of the trust's troubles. All these matters menace the continued supremacy of the monopoly and will be a much more potent factor in impelling the packers to end the strike than the necessity of curtailing their output.

Judging from the early conduct of the strikers' campaign, violence was to play little part. A few outbreaks there were, but any important attacks on the plants or on "scab" workmen were conspicuous by absence. It must be remembered that in these labor crises, brawls and street riots, which in reality have little or nothing to do with the strike itself, are sometimes turned to good account by the employers in securing the aid of the militia. Backed by an armed force, "scab" workmen will take jobs which they would not consider were the police their only guardians. Therefore the smallest pretext is pressed for the calling out of the National Guard, ostensibly to protect property, but practically as a strike breaker. This should be considered in estimating the importance of sporadic violence. Certain it is that President Donnelly of the union is a strong opponent of the "slugging" method, and the "entertainment committee" policy, as advocated by the late Sam Parks.

Many of the important strikes have brought forward notable figures in the labor world. Michael Donnelly is the man of the meat strike. Ten years ago he was blacklisted for his prominence in a futile butchers' strike in Kansas City. He was then thirty years old. As in other cases, the blacklist proved a boomerang to its operators. Inhibited from his trade as a sheep butcher, Donnelly came to Chicago and began to exercise his talent for organization. At first he had but 25 men; now he leads an army of 60,000, which he has himself created. An army it is, in efficiency and discipline. For, in Donnelly's theory, discipline is the keystone of successful organization.

He believes in peaceful methods. In the present difficulty those men under his immediate influence not only left their work peacefully and quietly, but before their departure they so disposed of the meat on hand that it would not spoil. From the first he bade them keep out of saloons, preserve the peace and respect property. Later he got out placards and dodgers announcing that the union would protect no member who was guilty of rioting and violence. At times his men have accused him of being too easy-going in his attitude toward the employers, because he has several times held them back from striking, but no serious opposition to him has ever developed. When the strike did come, however, his attitude toward the employers seems to have been as demanding as the most radical of his followers could wish.

The latest prospects, at the time of going to press, are that the entire meat-packing industry will be tied up; that the firemen will probably go out, leaving thousands of tons of meat, which the public needs, to spoil, and even that the independent packers will be affected, the better to drive the lesson home. For if the workingmen now getting union wages or better from the plants outside of the trust could be prevailed on to quit, then would come meat famine indeed. What withholds the strikers from this step, which has been under advisement for some time, is the danger of arousing the public wrath by a too obvious endeavor to starve the consumers out. And the meat-consuming public has nothing to do but look on. What is to be the outcome?

BUY IT NOW.

Now is the time to buy Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It is certain to be needed sooner or later and when that time comes you will need it badly—you will need it quickly. Buy it now. It may save life. For sale by all druggists.

THE planters from whom I buy my tobacco in Cuba are the most expert tobacco growers in the world. They keep the plant nipped back carefully—free from suckers and only leaves enough on the plant for it to properly mature and nourish.

In this way the good of the tobacco—the proper qualities to make it excellent smoking, are evenly distributed all through the plant. Thus the leaf I secure for my Pharaoh filler is perfect—an even smoker—palatable and delicately odorous.

J. BRUCE PAYNE, Limited, Granby, P.Q.

For the rest I use as binder a Connecticut broadleaf, the highest grade and most costly binder grown—and as a wrapper I import direct from Holland a genuine clear leaf Sumatra—the finest wrapper in the world.—J.B.P.

None genuine unless branded PHA-RO

7

PHARO

Third Annual Excursion

—OF THE—

NATIVE SONS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Post No. 1 Victoria and Post No. 3 Nanaimo

AT SHAWNIGAN LAKE

Thursday, 11th August, 1904.

Special Trains Leave Victoria 9.00 A. M., 2.00 and 7.00 P. M. Returning Leave Shawnigan Lake at 8 30 and 11.00 P. M.

Field and Aquatic sports, Baseball Match and Tug-of-War. Fifth Regiment and Nanaimo Bands in attendance.

Fare for the Round Trip Only 50 Cents

Children Under Twelve Years 25c.

Education For Success

Several Interesting Questions Answered by Typical Graduates.

Boston, August 6.—Many a good citizen has doubtless wondered what in the world becomes of all the school and college graduates? Where will they be and what will they be doing five or ten years from graduation? An opportunity to answer the question does not occur frequently, but two classes of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the one graduated five and the other ten years ago, have recently published two small volumes of what might easily be called "human documents" that afford just this means for estimating the results of at least one branch of education. In these volumes, published primarily only for the members of the two classes, are the individual histories of between 600 and 700 young Americans since graduating from the Institute; what they have done, in other words, and how they have done it, together with their marriages, travels, politics and present incomes. Unlike the average college undergraduate these men had studied with the specific intention of entering various modern industries, and the relation therefore between preparation and success is in many cases directly traceable.

Several interesting questions are immediately answered by the experiences of these typical graduates of a typical American institution. In the first place, the simple bread and butter question of making a living; and in this respect none of the graduates may be said to have failed, although many have drifted into other professions than those which they originally studied. The list includes doctors, lawyers, a literary editor on one of the well known weekly periodicals; a prominent poultry raiser, dentists, bankers, brokers and merchants—these, of course, being in the minority compared with those who have followed the various engineering and scientific professions for which the Institute primarily trains its students. The greater number are earning between $1,500 and $2,000 yearly, while a certain percentage have passed the $10,000 mark and a smaller number have reached a yearly earning capacity of between $20,000 and $30,000. The typical "life" is the history of steady advances, year by year, from one position to another, sometimes ending in complete independence or in important governmental, industrial or municipal positions. Hardly an important public work, from the improvements in the Philippines to the plans for the new Charles River basin in Boston has been carried on in the past decade without the assistance of some one or more of these two groups of technology graduates, and there is hardly a position of importance in municipal or industrial work that hasn't been filled by at least one successful representative.

In a class of several hundred young men, moreover, there can hardly fail to be a certain sprinkling of adventurous spirits, and several of these condensed histories might easily furnish material for the romantic novelist. One man, for example, went from Technology to Europe as the representative of a Canadian electric company, traveled through Europe and into the desert of Sahara; was acquainted with the great French novelist Zola, and came near losing his life by being taken for a German spy by a mob of Frenchmen during the exciting days of the celebrated Dreyfus trial. Another, immediately after graduation, enlisted in the First United States Cavalry and is now in the Philippines, no longer in khaki but acting as sanitary engineer for the board of health for the Philippine Islands and city of Manila. In the field of international sports another graduate of the same class made all the drawings and supervised the construction of the Herreshoff cup defender Columbia, "losing twenty pounds during the summer and gaining ten pounds the week after she won." In the field of popular amusements, another, after some years of newspaper experience, seized the opportunity offered by the discovery of radium to organize a company for its exploitation and invented, incidentally, the "radium ballet," which has been one of the spectacular successes of the 1904 theatrical season. Another has had charge of the compilation of charts of Cienfuegos, Havana, Ensenda de Mora, Cape Cruz to Mansanillo and Bahia Ronda. And yet another visited Wave island, in the Pacific, eleven months before it was "rediscovered" by a United States transport. Several of the graduates have seen military service, and many of them could be described as "globe trotters" in the interest of scientific investigation or manufacturing enterprise.

The most adventurous career, undoubtedly, was that of a young Englishman, educated at the Institute. "After graduating," he says, "I entered the electric light branch of Her Majesty's postoffice, where I soon rose to be senior officer, and had charge of a shift. Then in 1896 I transferred my services to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, and became superintendent foreman at Malta. 1897 found me with the Telautograph Company, and in 1898 I took a tour round the world. In 1899 I was constructional engineer in the Manchester office of the Expanded Metal Company, and 1900 I spent in South Africa fighting for my country with the City Imperial Volunteers.

"On returning to England I was called to the Bar by the Honorable Society of the Middle Temple in June, 1902, and at once joined the Northern circuit.

"But I have returned to my old love, and I am now junior, but acting and managing partner of the firm of Perry & Co., which was founded in 1756, and has ever since been the tip-top house in London for anything connected with light. Of course most of the work is now electrical, but we also still make gas fittings, oil lamps and chandeliers for candles. We have works in London and Birmingham and employ a large staff of outdoor wiremen and carpenters besides.

"I served in 1900 in South Africa, throughout with the City Imperial Volunteers; enlisted first day and was dismissed with the regiment; medal and four clasps.

"I am a member of the Reform Club, London, and Albemarle Club of London; Reform Club, Liverpool; am a keen Mason, Mother Lodge 'Oxford and Cambridge' No. 1,118.

"Have published 'Through the South African War on a Bicycle,' 'On Japan,' and 'Round the World.'"

Leaving the romance of adventure, one of the things that immediately strikes whoever turns the pages of these living documents is the amount of actual work accomplished by individual members of these two typical Technology classes. As has been said already, hardly an important engineering problem of the past decade has been worked out without the assistance of one or more of these young Technology graduates. In the governmental service in Cuba and the Philippines as well as in various municipal improvements and in railroading and general constructive work of all kinds members of the two classes have been important factors. During the past year alone one of them has overseen the erection of 75 bridge spans, built two $18,000 coaling trestles, four new depots, five water stations and finished numerous smaller jobs for one of the big Eastern railway companies. Their work, indeed, has been carried on all over the world; in practically every state in the Union and in an imposing list of foreign cities. And despite the diversity of occupations there is a marked and noteworthy similarity in the history of each of these young men who in ten, sometimes even in five years, has attained a commanding position, for in nearly every case the student has started at the beginning and gone up step by step. One man, for example, entered the office of an important milling plant in Minnesota; the next year he spent learning the manufacture of flour, beginning in the humble capacity of sweeper and ending, two years later, as general superintendent of eleven mills, seven of them in Minneapolis, one in Buffalo, one in Louisville and two in Montana. Another was one of the group of Tech men known as the "Commissioner's personal staff" at the time when Colonel Waring was becoming famous for his organization of the street cleaning department of New York City. Another has worked his way to the position of acting U. S. Indian agent and superintendent of Indian schools in New Mexico, and yet another has "just finished designing the largest freight steamer ever built on fresh water."

In politics a majority of the two classes are Republican; paradoxical as it may appear, only a minority are married. But the chief point of interest, after all, lies in the success of each member in solving the bread and butter problem and the attainment, if not of fortune, at least of a fair income. Half a century ago, when the Institute was founded, a large proportion of these professions, nearly all the engineering professions in fact, offered at best a very small field for trained students and the history of these recent graduates is therefore a striking indication of the development of an essentially modern sphere of human activity. These men, moreover, have done more than earn a living. They have advanced civilization. And they are thoroughly typical of the kind of men who are being yearly graduated by modern technological education, and beginning, almost immediately, to make their educations directly or indirectly valuable to the communities in which they settle.

THE DISTINCTIVE PRINCIPLES OF THE STEAM TURBINE.

Although the principles which distinguish the different kinds of steam turbines are well known, it may be useful to recall briefly their distinctive characters. In common with all other steam engines, turbines transform into mechanical work the energy given out by steam during its expansion from the initial pressure of admission to the pressure at the exhaust. But, whilst reciprocating engines effect this transformation of energy by means of variations in pressure of the steam, turbines can effect this transformation both by means of the pressure and by means of the velocity of the steam while expanding. The employment of the velocity only in each moving wheel characterizes the action or impulsion turbines, among which may be cited the Laval, the Curtis and the Rateau turbines; whilst the simultaneous employment of the velocity and partial use of the pressure characterise the reaction turbine of which the best known type is Parsons. Whatever may be the method in which the steam acts in the turbine, the chief problem consists in the employment, with good conditions of efficiency, of the very great velocities attained by the steam in expanding. When the expansion takes place in one stage, as in turbines with a single wheel, then the velocity of flow reaches, as is well known in a condensing engine, a value which is usually above 3,000 feet per second; but in order to obtain the maximum efficiency, the moving part of the machine should have a relative velocity which is approximately the half of that of the steam. As it is practically impossible to construct turbine wheels suitable for running with a peripheral velocity above 1,200 feet per second, the efficiency of turbines with a single wheel is necessarily low, this being due chiefly to the necessity for the employment of diverging inlet nozzles, which give rise to great losses of energy by friction and eddying. On the other hand, angular velocities which correspond to these peripheral speeds prevent the direct driving of dynamos, and render necessary reduction gears of special and costly construction, which, however, cannot be protected from excessive wear, and are exposed to accidental breakage. A consideration of these circumstances has induced inventors to divide the expansion of the steam into successive stages, and thus to produce turbines with multiple wheels, which are nothing but a series of simple turbines mounted upon the same shaft, and driven successively by the same current of steam. This design of multiple turbines is by no means novel. It will suffice to mention the name of Tournaire, a French mining engineer, whose theoretical description to the Academy of Science in 1853 of a reaction turbine with multiple wheels is surprising when the description is compared with the Parsons turbine brought into use 30 years late.—Engineering.

Echoes of Toronto Exhibition

One of the most attractive features of the last Toronto exhibition was the immense piano exhibit in the new Manufacturers' Building and a lesson as to Canada's growth and progress could be learned from the fact that there were finished products shown from sixteen different factories in Ontario alone. For beauty and variety of style the exhibit of the Williams Piano Co., of Oshawa, caused the most comment. The twelve different instruments they showed, in point of style, finish and general musical merit, demonstrated this company to be foremost among the leading makers of the piano world. The cases shown were artistic models of the cabinet maker's art,—the beautiful Louis XV in white and gold and the Antique Dutch will not soon be forgotten by those who saw them. The Louis XV was a unique chef d'œuvre in white and gold, the leaf being put on in fine tracery, adding a delicate finish to the chaste instrument. The two Dutch styles, one a rare specimen of French burl walnut and the other a choice bit of Cuban mahogany, were two of the features of the building. The dark rich wood was off-set by brass hinges and trimmings and even competing manufacturers could not withold their admiration. Apart from their architectural beauty, these pianos were all that modern methods could make them and possessed many new features which made them most desirable from the artistic music lover's standpoint.

The New Scale Williams is a piano which has been constructed along entirely new lines and possesses so many advantages over other makes that it is well worth one's calling at the local warerooms to examine them. The Williams Piano Co. Oshawa, publish three booklets on the history and construction of a piano, which can be had direct by mail on application, or from the local representatives of this celebrated piano.

FLETCHER BROS., SOLE AGENTS. 93 GOVERNMENT ST., VICTORIA.

TENTS, TENTS TENTS

We have a large assortment of tents, bags and covers; all grades, sizes and prices: at the largest and best equipped sail loft and tent factory in the city.

Call and place your orders with us for sails, tents and house flags.

And a few words with the proprietors will convince you of the difference between the Leader and the Followers.

125 Government Street, Upstairs.

F. Jeune & Bro., Props

Practical Sail and Tent Makers.

Among the Poets

LITTLE MOLLY'S DREAM.

Emilie Poulsson in June St. Nicholas.

"I dreamed," said little Molly,
With face alight
And voice awe-filled yet joyous,
"I dreamed last night

"That I went 'way off somewhere,
And there I found
Green grass and trees and flowers
All growing round.

"For all the signs, wherever
We had to pass.
Said: 'Please' (yes, really truly)
'Keep on the grass!'

"And in the beds of flowers
Along the walks,
Among the pinks or pansies
Or lily stalks,

"Were signs: 'Pick all the flowers
You wish to, child;'
And I dreamed that the policeman
Looked down and smiled!"

AT MAGNOLIA CEMETERY.

Sleep sweetly in your humble graves.
Sleep, martyrs of a fallen cause;
Though yet no marble column craves
The pilgrim here to pause.

In seeds of laurel in the earth
The blossom of your fame is blown,
And somewhere, waiting for its birth,
The shaft is in the stone!

Meanwhile, behalf the tardy years
Which keep in trust your storied tombs,
Behold! your sisters bring their tears,
And these memorial blooms.

Small tributes! but your shades will smile
More proudly on these wreaths today,
Than when some cannon-molded pile
Shall overlook this bay.

Stoop, angels, hither from teh skies!
There is no holier spot of ground
Than where defeated valor lies,
mourning beauty crowned.
By mourning beauty crowned.

—Henry Timrod.

THE NORSK NIGHTINGALE.

At Vaterloo dar ban a scrap
Gude many years ago;
Napolyun he ban brave old chap
And boss of whole French show.
And Maester Vellington he say
"Ay skol mak gude defense
And mak dis Bonypart and Ney
To look lak saxty cents."

Dey start to fight on Sunday morn
And preacher say to Nap,
"Now, yust so sure sum yu ban born
Yu're going to fall in trap!
Ef yu got any work to do
Yust chuse some oder day."
But Nap say, "To the woods vith you!
Mak dis har bugle play!"

Vhen Master Vellington vake op
He see a gude big hill,
Vith planty soldier men on top—
Ay bet he get gude chill.
"Yerusalem!" he tal his men,
"Dese French ban purty t'ick!
Ay tenk by qvarter after ten
Dey skol feel gude and sick!"

Den Yen'ral Blucher com along
And loading op his gun;
And dis mak t'engs look purty strong
For Maester Vellington.
Two heads ban more sum von, yu see,
And Vellington he say
"Yust keep yure Yerman gang with me
And ve skol vinning day!"

Den all his English soldiers scrap
Vith guns so big sum trees;
And Yermans fight vith lager tap
And planty Brickstein cheese.
And so, between the two, they chase
Dese Frenchmen to tall pines,
And old Napolyun hide his face
And yumping back to mines!

Napolyun he feel purty bum,
And after vile he say,
"Ef Maester Grouchy only come
Ve could have von to-day!"
But Grouchy ban asleep at svitch,
So vat could Frenchmen du?
Dis har ban all the history vich
Ay know 'bout Vaterloo.

—Milwaukee Sentinel.

THOUGHTS IN A GARDEN.

How vainly men themselves amaze
To win the palm, the oak, or bays,
And their incessant labors see
Crown'd from some single herb or tree,
Whose short and narrow-verged shade
Does prudently their toils upbraid.
While all the flowers and trees do close
To weave the garlands of repose!

Fair Quiet have I found thee here,
And innocence thy sister dear?
Mistaken long I sought you then
In busy companies of men;
Your sacred plants, if here below,
Only among the plants will grow;
Society is all but rude
To this delicious solitude.

Meanwhile the mind from pleasure less
Withdraws into its happiness;
The mind, that ocean where each kind
Does straight its own resemblance find;
Yet it creates, transcending these,
Far other worlds, and other seas;
Annihilating all that's made
To a green thought in a green shade.

--Andrew Marvell.

FULFILLING A WISH.

Do you wish the world were better? Let me tell you what to do.
Set a watch upon your actions, keep them always straight and true;
Rid your mind of selfish notions, let your thoughts be clean and high,
You can make a little Eden of the sphere you occupy.

Do you wish the world were wiser? Well, suppose you make a start,
By accumulating wisdom in the scrapbook of your heart.
Do not waste one page on folly; live to learn and learn to live.
If you want to give men knowledge, you must get it ere you give.

Do you wish the world were happy? Then remember day by day
Just to scatter seeds of kindness as you pass along the way;
For the pleasure of the many may be oftimes traced to one.
As the hand that plants the acorn shelters armies from the sun.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

BAFFLED GENIUS.

I've always had a yearning after literary fame,
A keen desire to write a book, and make myself a name;
To see my picture printed in the papers every day,
And to have folks listen raptly to whatever I might say;
But, oh, dear me!
It can never, never be!
I could write a record-breaking book, I haven't any doubt,
But somehow I can't think of anything to write about.

I wonder how real authors go to work to weave their plots,
How they get hold of romantic threads and tie them up in knots
For readers to untangle; how they think up scenes that thrill,
And sway the world to weeping or to laughter, as they will,
But, oh, dear me!
I really cannot see
How they do it—though they do it, there is not the slightest doubt,
While for my part I can't think of anything to write about.

My library is filled with typewriter, pens and ink,
The only thing that's left for me to do is just to think,
And I have thought, and thought, and thought, and thought, and thought, and thought,
In vain attempts to find the theme that I so long have sought,
But, oh, dear me!
I fear it's Fate's decree
That I shall never write a book, although I could, no doubt,
If I could only think of something good to write about.

Love is always in the market, but never on sale.

THE NORSK NIGHTINGALE.

Tal me not, yu knocking fallers,
Life ban only empty dream;
Dar ban planty fun, ay tal you,
Ef yu try Yohn Yohnson's scheme.
Yohn ban yust a section foreman
Vorking hard vay up on Soo;
He ben yust so glad in morning
As ven all his vork ban tru.

"Vork," say Yohn, "ban vat yu mak it—
Ef yu tenk yure vork ban hard
Yu skol having planty headaches,
Yes, yu bet yure life, old pard;
But ay always yerk my coat off,
Grab my shovel and my pick,
And dis yob ant seem lak hard von
Ef ay du it purty qvick."

Yohn ban foreman over fallers,
He ant have to vork, yu see,
But yu bet he ant no loafer
And he yust digs in, by yee!
"Listen, Olaf," he skol tal me,
"Making livin gant no trick,
And the hardest yob ban easy
Ef yu only du it qvick!"

Let us den be op and yumping,
Always glad t oplow tru drift;
Ven our vork ban done, den let us
Give some oder faller lift.
Den ay bet yu old St. Peter
He skol tenk ve're purty slick;
Ve can go tru Gates, ay bet yu,
Ef ve only du it qvick!

--Milwaukee Sentinel.

THE 'COMMODATION TRAIN.

Nixon Waterman in Philadelphia Press.

I s'pose the through, trunk-line express
that's so all-fired fast—
It's like a streak o' lightnin' as it goes a-thunderin' past—
Is jes' the thing globe-trotters like; but none of it in mine!
Give me the 'commodation on the Jonesville Junction line.
We've only got one train a day; she's passenger and freight;
She don't go slammin' through the town at some wild, break-neck rate.
Well, I guess nit! for when we hear her lazy old "choo-choo!"
We gather at the depot for a visit with her crew.

There ain't a man or boy in town but knows Conductor Briggs,
And Engineer Elnathan Clark and Fireman Jerry Wiggs,
And Brakeman Goff, with finger off and half a dozen scars
He's got one time or other while a-couplin' up the cars.
Them fellers trav'lin' up and down the road year after year,
And haulin' lots of drummers, too, are pretty sure to hear
The finest yarns a-goin'; they can tell 'em, too—and so
To hear 'em talk is 'bout as good as bein' at a show.

My nephew, born near Boston, says that in a parlor-car
They never shout the stations out to tell you where you are.
You ask the dark porter what's the town you're whizzin' through,
Says he: "It's New Orleans, I guess, or mebby Kal'mazoo,
Or Cairo or Skowhegan; fact is, boss, I don't jes know,
For all towns look alike to me the way these flyers go."
So parlor-cars and flyers I respectfully decline
For something more in keepin' with the Jonesville Junction line.

The folks that ride in parlor-cars, so I've heard people say,
Are so polite they wouldn't dare to pass the time o' day
Without an introduction. They jes' set and set and set,
And tip the porter all the while for everything they get.
But on our 'commodation train that stops at every town,
Why everybody's in and out and skurryin' aroun'
With "Howdy'dos!" and "Fare-ye-wells!" and all their smiles and tears,
A feller gets his money's worth in what he sees and hears.

One time a tramp got on our train at Billville, eight miles down,
Conductor Briggs was readin' so he didn't get aroun'
To find the man was stealin' till the train was nearly here,
And so the deadhead thought he'd saved that much of trampin' clear.
But Briggs, he jes' locked both the doors, and caged the feller—see?
And backed that train up them eight miles to Billville—yes, sirce!
And chucked him off, and says to him: "The walkin's mighty fine;
So don't you try to monkey with the Jonesville Junction line!"

STANDING HIGH JUMP.

BY RAY C. ERY

American Champion and Holder of World's Record.

Copyright 1904, By W. R. Hearst

In the many standing high jump contests in which I have entered since I first took up this form of athletics, I have been surprised at the few entries.

Possibly it may be on account of the limited number of opportunities offered to the standing jumper compared with those held open to the athlete who aspires to honors in running jumps.

These discrepancies, like water, will find their level, and if the boys in the public schools and the young men of our universities would take up and train for these neglected events the increase in entries would be an inducement for an additional number of competitions till in time the standing jumps would be found in the games of every club.

Unlike the running high jump, the standing events needs great power in the legs and shoulders to raise and later to lift the body over the bar. Height of the athlete does not mean ability to succeed, but rather is it a matter of conformation, either natural or acquired, combined with regular practice and judgment.

In my own case, while at school I had trid every kind of sport, with but meagre success, till I took up the standing high jump in order to help out my school in this event.

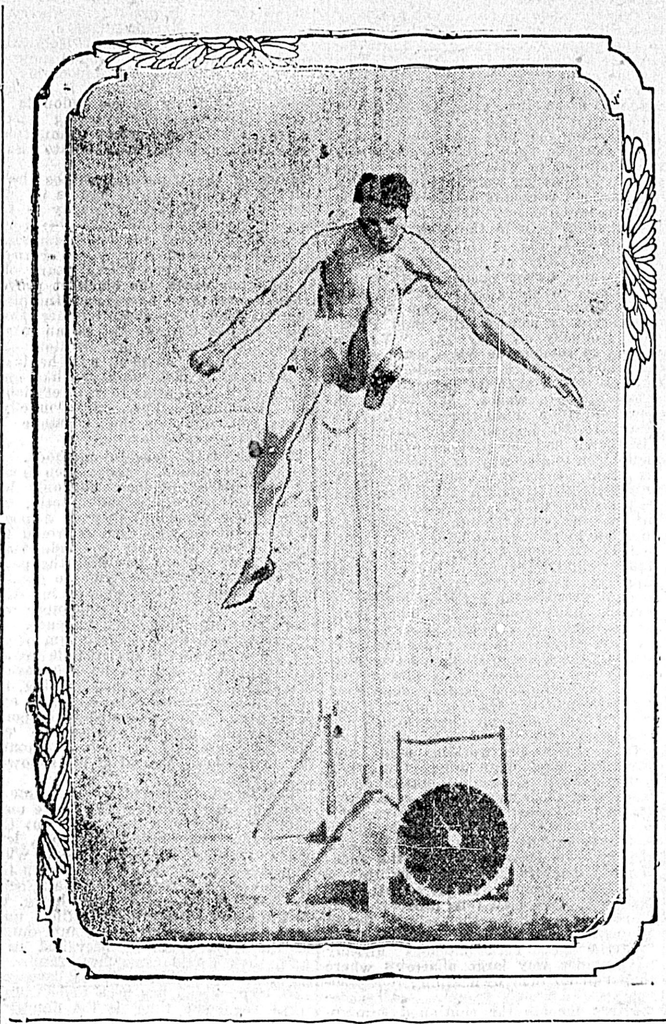
When once I had decided that I would compete in that item, I went right into it, using all my time out of study in either actually performing the jump or following athletic and gymnastic work calculated to improve th necessary muscles and give strength.

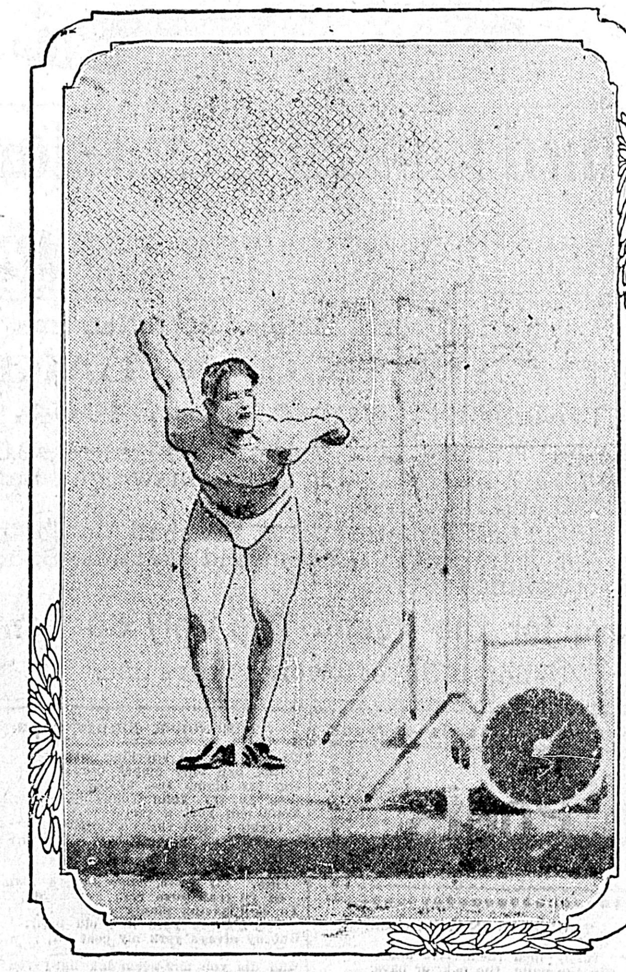
My jumping consisted of about ten to twelve jumps a day, the highest being about 4 feet 7 inches, which was the best I could then do. Combined with this, I played baseball and other outdoor games.

My gymnasium work was of a nature to develop the thighs, abdominal muscles, and included all exercises which would aid in the lifting and perfect control of the legs. I also paid particular attention to the shoulder muscles used in the arm lift.

The squats and skipping a rope with stiff knees were two of the exercises which I used, and are of great value, while very simple.

After I once got my muscles into shape a very little practice sufficed to keep them right. About six weeks previous to jumping in a contest, however, I jumped in practice every day till within four days of the event, when I allowed myself complete rest from any such exertion. During this six weeks' work I only placed the bar at a medium height extending myself about once a week.





In jumping I stand from 12 to 17 inches away from the bar, according to the height; for 4 feet the shorter distance, while in doing my record of 5 feet 5¼ inches there was about 17 inches of space between the center of my feet and the computed position of the bar.

Don't get too near; it means jumping higher to clear the bar.

Having got the correct position, crouch down as low as possible with arms extended backward. As the body is gradually straightened out in preparation for the final spring from the feet the arms should be brought forward and upward. At the time of leaving the ground the arms should be almost over the head and they should be fully extended when the body is above the bar.

The most having been gotten out of the spring and the arm and shoulder lift, the inside leg should be raised over the bar, the knee drawn up as high as possible.

When well over the bar curl up the other leg and the impetus from the original spring should then carry the jumper clear.

In practice attention wants to be paid to two things particularly, the correct action of the legs and the lift of the arms.

The former is somewhat in the nature of a high kick, for which reason both the single and double high kick are useful in preparing for this sport.

Smoking and drinking of any kind of alcoholic liquors must be abstained from if success is expected, and a lot of sleep is necessary. More nerve is required for the standing high jump than for any other athletic event, for which reason nothing must be allowed to interfere with this important part of one's make-up.

For the same reason attention should be paid to what is eaten, as a little indigestion will make a man nervous and balky.

Above all things keep warm and avoid any chill to the muscles of the legs and arms while jumping.

Any boy who follows out the lines suggested in these notes, even if he cannot win a championship, will materially benefit himself physically by the training involved.

LORD DUNDONALD'S WARNING

THE MILITARY POSITION IN CANADA.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

The dismissal of Lord Dundonald, commanding the Canadian militia, from his post is a misfortune, the gravity of which it is idle to underrate. We will not insult the soldier himself with our pity or condolence. None knows better than he how to preserve his dignity and to serve his country. And if Canada wantonly casts aside Lord Dundonald's knowledge and experience, the blame is all her own. But, we, too, must take our share in Canada's discomfiture, and, from whatever point of view we regard the episode, it is a blow foolishly struck at the unity and stability of our empire.

The immediate cause of the quarrel is doubtless misleading and immaterial. But it may be briefly recalled: Lord Dundonald resented, with perfect reason, the interference of a Canadian minister with a certain appointment, and, being outspoken, as his illustrious ancestor, he protested against the minister's action, on the ground that he was confusing politics and military administration. The Canadian government, on the other hand, bitterly resented Lord Dundonald's protest, and having pointed out that, being merely its paid servant, he was not privileged to express an opinion, summarily dismissed him. Sir Wilfrid Laurier enhanced the amenity of the situation by declaring that the general officer commanding the militia in Canada was a "foreigner;" and Lord Dundonald had no option but to return home.

Once relieved of his command, the distinguished officer had the right to explain and justify his conduct, and he has taken an informal farewell of his soldiers in a document which the Canadian ministers will read without pleasure. Disagreement was plainly inevitable from the first; and even if Mr. Fisher, who holds the portfolio of agriculture, had not canceled an appointment made by Lord Dundonald, another cause of dispute would doubtless have been found. In his eloquent apology Lord Dundonald declares that he has retained the command so long merely to benefit the militia of Canada, but that all the efforts which he made to that end were rendered useless by the resolute opposition of ministers. His reports were either garbled or suppressed; his suggestions were heard without heeding; and while the Government vindicated its own supremacy and independence, it allowed its militia to fall into a state of miserable inefficiency. For his own part, he asserts that he has sedulously avoided the politics of The Dominion; he has loyally attempted to carry out the wishes of the government; and he merely demanded, what should be the right of every commander—a free hand in the technical administration of his force. Moreover, it is in no spirit of selfishness that he makes his protest, and he utters a final warning, which Canada will do well to accept in all seriousness of heart. "It may be a matter of indifference to some," says he, "whether the militia lacks guns, rifles, ammunition, equipment and all that is necessary to make a fighting force efficient; It may be a matter of indifference to some whether the great Northwest, with its splendid fighting material, be left in a defenseless state without guns, with patriotic officers to organize urgently needed corps ignored. . . . But . . . . I desire here emphatically to warn the people of Canada that, though they may be indebted for the integrity of their territory, and, indeed, for their national existence, to the forbearance of others, they are, as regards their preparation for war and their state of readiness to resist aggression, living in a fool's paradise." Lord Dundonald, at any rate, has made an effective protest; it remains to be seen whether the Canadians will profit by it.

We fear it is unlikely, for at the outset they asserted themselves with an undue severity. The order in council, which relieved Lord Dundonald of his command, regretted that that officer failed "to appreciate the principles of British constitutional government." In other words, the Canadian ministers reserve to themselves a right, which would never be exercised in England, of interfering with a soldier in the simple exercise of his duty. "Lord Dundonald's recommendation," says the order in council, "of any gentleman for appointment as an officer of the militia would in itself have no force or effect." There is a singular advantage in this plain speaking, because it will reveal to English soldiers what amount of sympathy they may expect in Canada. That Lord Dundonald was guilty of a breach of discipline we are willing to allow. He was technically wrong when he uttered his complaint. But complaint was necessary; and no more can be said than that he would have been more wisely guided had he resigned first and complained afterwards. On the other hand, it is difficult to find any excuse for the Canadian ministers, whose high-handed action made compromise impossible. We may readily grant that the situation was delicate. Statesmen are as jealous of their power as soldiers are of their independence. Nevertheless a compromise was not impossible until the order in council was issued; and compromise is, or should be, the essence of politics.

Today there is no more talk of compromise; Lord Dundonald is relieved of his command; the Canadians are left in their fool's paradise; and probably none is satisfied save the radical politician, who would always do his utmost to cut our colonies loose from the mother country. But it is especially unfortunate that the difference should have arisen at the very moment when a gallant attempt is being made to tighten the links which unite us with our dominions across the sea. Brothers seldom live together in amity; they resemble one another too closely for easy agreement they oppose not a flat surface, but a similar angularity, to each other's corners; and nothing save the kindest forbearance will ensure a constant friendship. Canada has not shown this forbearance, and the consequence is that not merely is our attempt at a closer union discouraged, but that never again will she have the advantage of England's counsel in her military organization.

For after Canada's treatment of Lord Dundonald, no British officer will be found to take his place. Yet it must not be forgotten that in punishing Canada we punish also ourselves. It is in no mood of recrimination that we emphasize the unhappiness of the position. If Canada is living in a fool's paradise, we cannot but share the sad bliss of her ignorance. There is but one end to keep in view, and that is the defence of the Canadian frontier. Across a crooked and arbitrary line is a nation, energetic and alert. Should we ever have a difference with America, her first exploit will be to invade Canada, and Canada is not and will not be able to defend herself. Nor, in the face of recent events, can we believe that she feels a pride in her own defence. A vague vanity partially reassures her, as it reassured the Russians before Japan declared war; and with the inert optimism which too often weakens our colonies she believes that in the last resort the mother country will stand by her. But those colonies which will not help themselves no mother country can help; and if America once makes up her mind to invade it will be too late for Canada to ask aid and protection from us. The United States, commanding the lakes, will have no difficulty in throwing an army into Canada, and when once that army is established on our frontiers, nothing save reckless gallantry, and still more reckless expenditure, will dislodge it.

It is true that Canada is mistress in her own house, as she is never tired of telling us. But her house is so near to our own that we cannot ignore the danger that threatens it. "Tunc tua res agitur, paries cum proximus ardet," and we ourselves shall be involved in the general conflagration. Nevertheless, we are powerless to move. We cannot insist upon a reform of the Canadian militia, though we cannot forget that a misfortune which falls upon Canada falls also upon us. Indeed we can do no more than point out the risk which the Dominion is now running. Though her long frontier is unguarded, she will pay no more than half a crown a head for the purposes of military defence; and while she depends upon England to protect her in time of stress, she will not treat England's soldiers with forbearance or respect. Our warships could and would defend her coasts, but we demand of her that she should do her share on land, and apparently we demand in vain.

What, then, does Canada need for her own protection? A small permanent force, which should be ready to strike anywhere and at short notice. If an invasion were repelled for a month, we should yet have time to transport an army across the sea. But if the Americans were permitted to enter Canada unmolested, it might take us years to drive them out. And though the problem is simple enough, Canada declines to solve it. As we have said, she is a prey to the headiness, if amiable, vanity which overtakes young peoples. She believes herself unvanquished and invincible. In her foolish security she deems the details of guns and men dull and sordid. Who are the Americans that they should dare to assail the greatest of the British colonies? If there is to be an annexation, surely the Canadians will annex the United States. Did they not beat them before, and are they not all the more ready to beat them again. A vain boast. What shall six millions do against seventy?

Meanwhile, though, in Lord Dundonald's words, Canada is living in a fool's paradise, she will do little or nothing to help herself. She declines to pay taxes for her own defence, and she is satisfied that the nucleus of her army should be a training school. And, worse than all, she has allowed politics to play their part in a matter which should be above and beyond politics. Now, when the administration of an army is perplexed by political considerations, there is an end of discipline and efficiency. There is only one motive which should influence the government of an army, and that is merit. Where policy is permitted to intervene, there you get intrigue and incapacity. During the last few years we have witnessed a crisis in France, which was brought about merely because Paris confused the conduct of the French army with the inveterate bitterness of party politics; and we throw our opportunity away if we take no warning by the experience of our neighbors. However, we have done our best and failed; henceforth the Canadian militia must be commanded by a Canadian; it will be our fate to prepare for the defence of a colony over whose military organization we have no control; and even the loyal Northwest is powerless to support us. The patriotism which expresses itself in toasts and anthems is well enough; we are grateful for the aid which the faithful Canadians gave us in South Africa; but we should be better pleased if we thought that our fellow citizens across the sea recognized the danger of their situation, and were resolved to face the responsibilities which that situation implies. And if the public protest of Lord Dundonald reminds the Canadians of the ominous risk they run, it will not have been made in vain.

o

Japan's Religious Revolution

Toronto Mail and Empire.

Great as was the political upheaval in Japan a few years ago, when the ancient nation renewed its youth by adopting western civilization, a greater revolution appears now to be impending. The light of Christianity is dawning upon the flowery land. Just as Christianity swept over the Roman Empire, and converted its greatest obstacle into its most aggressive agency, it is now moving on to the peaceful conquest of Japan. And from that vantage point what vast fields are visible? Japan is destined to become the awakening power to the long-slumbering East. Under its leadership the new Asia may be a Christian Asia.

NOT A NATION OF SCEPTICS.

From the present war we are learning many things. One of them is that the Japanese are not a nation of sceptics. Their liberality of thought has been responsible for this popular error. According to their lights this people have long worshiped the Deity. Temples are numerous in Japan. There are no less than 190,754 Shinto temples in the kingdom, and 71,821 Buddhist temples. Curiously enough, the most prominent building in Tokio is the Greek cathedral, where the Russian form of worship is conducted every day. There are Roman Catholic and Protestant missions, with many converts, who forfeit neither popular respect nor civil rights by espousing Christianity. Modern materialistic teachings, which a few years ago threatened to dominate the educated classes, are now losing their attraction to the Japanese. Statesmen and educators realize that the people cherish religious and spiritual aspirations. Love of country is the keynote of Shintoism, which confers sainthood upon the patriot, but the Japanese are learning that there is a better country, and a better kind of patriotism.

CHAPLAINS WITH THE ARMY.

So soon as the Japanese army was called into active service, the Minister of War ordered that two chaplains should be permitted to accompany each division. No reference was made in the order to the religious persuasion of the chaplains; that matter had evidently been left to the discretion of the generals. When application was made for permission to send Christian chaplains, it was found that the generals, as a rule, agreed in giving preference to representatives of the Shinto and Buddhist churches. This was not unnatural, seeing that the vast majority of the soldiers professed those religions. As all efforts to induce the generals to take Christian chaplains proved fruitless, the assistance of the British Minister was invoked. At a consultation with the Japanese Foreign Minister the Government of Japan professed the most liberal views, and agreed at once to send Christian chaplains to the front. It was arranged that with each of the army corps six Japanese and six foreign Christian evangelists should be sent, and that these missionaries, numbering thirty-six in all, should have the same privileges and immunities as the representatives of Buddhism and Shintoism.

AN OFFICIAL DECLARATION.

In connection with this movement the Premier of Japan, Count Katsura, made an important statement to the delegation that waited on the Government. He said: "For my own part, regarding religion as an essential element of civilization, I have uniformly tried to treat all religions with equal respect, and I believe it to be an important duty of statesmen under all circumstances to do their utmost to prevent racial animosities." The Premier pointed out that during the war with China he had taken special care to protect from all harm Christian believers, churches and missionaries. He added: "As the present war is against Russia—a professedly Christian nation—I have felt that redoubled efforts should be made that no unworthy sentiments should be tolerated, that we should adopt a thoroughly unbiased and equitable attitude towards all.' The fear of the Count was that a war against a Christian nation would stir up native hostility to Christians generally. Both by Imperial edict, and by personal representations, the Government of Japan has resisted this danger, and has resisted it successfully.

ALL RELIGIONS CONFER.

One remarkable result of this movement was the recent conference of all th religions in Japan—Christian and non-Christian—which was attended by more than a thousand delegates in Tokio, on May 16th. The great gathering included Anglicans, Greeks, Presbyterians, Shintoists, Buddhists and others. It declared by formal resolution that the war is carried on in the interests of justice, humanity and civilization, and for the security of the empire, and the permanent peace of the East. In that declaration the Greek church, a branch of which is so powerful in Russia, concurred. It is a remarkable evidence of the Japanese freedom from prejudice that these leaders of conflicting religious thought are found fraternizing together. But here, again, patriotism is the cementing power. The religious bodies of Japan desired to speak with one voice on the merits of the war to the religious thought of the world, and to proclaim, as they did, the hope of a speedy and honorable peace.

TALKING OF UNION.

Some of the utterances at this great gathering were significant. The Shinto delegates, for instance, declared that the infinite pity of Buddhism, the far-reaching charity of Christianity, and the unsullied conscience of Shintoism are all one and the same thing under various names, and that where basic principles are identical, differences of dogma cannot divide men permanently. A leading Buddhist took strong ground against the aggressions, the despotism and the intolerance of Russia. He recalled the saying of Napoleon, that Russia has a white skin over a yellow heart, and added that Japan had a white heart under a yellow skin. On behalf of the American Christians, Dr. Imbrie declared that the war, instead of driving asunder different religionists, had drawn them together as they had never previously been drawn. Among the Christian bodies in Japan the talk now is of union and of a national Christian church, which will absorb the vast numbers who are being freed from the old dogmas of the disintegrating systems. This will be the turning point of Japan's religious history.

o

THE MAPLE LEAF FOREVER.

Latest Edition.

Mr. Alexander Muir, who, twenty years or more ago, composed the words and music of The Maple Leaf, which has since gone around the world as Canada's national anthem, has lately written a revised version, the text of which is given below. Whether Canadians will regard it as better than the old familiar refrain remains to be seen. The new version is longer and more explicit, and the words are as follows. The sentiments are all right, but the Journal wishes to goodness the verse was less rocky:

In days of yore, the hero Wolfe,
Britain's glory did maintain,
And planted firmly Britain's flag
On Canada's fair domain.
Here may it waive, our boast, our pride,
And join in love together,
With Lily, Thistle, Shamrock, Rose,
The Maple Leaf forever!

Chorus—
The Maple Leaf, our emblem dear,
The Maple Leaf forever!
God save our King, and Heaven bless
The Maple Leaf forever!

On many hard fought battlefields
Our brave fathers, side by side,
For freedom, homes, and loved ones dear
Firmly stood, and nobly died;
And those dear rights, which they maintained,
We swear to yield them never!
We'll rally 'round the Union Jack,
The Maple Leaf forever!

In Autumn time, our emblem dear,
Dons its tints of crimson hue!
Our blood would die a deeper red,
Shed, dear Canada, for you!
'Ere sacred rights our fathers won
To foemen we deliver,
We'll fighting die, our battle cry
"The Maple Leaf forever,"

God bless our loved Canadian homes,
Our Dominion's vast domain;
May plenty ever be our lot,
And peace hold an endless reign;
Our Union bound by ties of love,
That discord cannot sever,
And flourish grim o'er Freedom's home
The Maple Leaf forever!

On Merry England's far-famed land,
May kind heaven sweetly smile;
God bless Old Scotland evermore,
And Ireland's emerald isle!
Then swell the song, both loud and long,
Till rocks and forests quiver,
God save our King, and Heaven bless,
The Maple Leaf forever!

o

NOT SO BADLY OFF AFTER ALL.

Mail and Empire.

Mr. Lloyd George, who, in the British House of Commons, raised the discussion over Lord Dundonald's conduct in Canada, is an old pro-Boer, who was once referred to in the Toronto Globe's cable despatches as a "traitor." Lord Dundonald, in more places than Canada, is fortunate in the enemies he has made.

Patronize the ONLY MODERN flour mills in actual operation in BRITISH COLUMBIA. Ask for and insist when ordering to get

MOFFET'S BEST FLOUR

Do not take the JUST AS GOOD kind.

THE COLUMBIA FLOURING MILLS CO.
LIMITED
ENDERBY, B. C.

Tyee Copper Co.
LIMITED.
Purchasers and Smelters of Copper, Gold and Silver Ores
Smelting Works At
Ladysmith, Vancouver Island, B. C.
Convenient to The Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway or The Sea
CLERMONT LIVINGSTONE, GENERAL MANAGER.
THOMAS KIDDIE, SMELTER MGR.

USE EDDY
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1851.
Woodenware and Fibreware
James Mitchell - Agent for B. C

R. Cunningham & Son
General Merchants
Port Essington and Hazelton, B.C.

GENERAL STORES.—A large stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, etc., always kept on hand.
HOTEL ESSINGTON.—First-class accommodation, good cuisine, terms moderate.
ESSINGTON STEAM SAW MILL.—Prepared to supply at short notice all classes of rough and dressed lumber, Spruce, Red and Yellow Cedar; box lumber and shingles.
STEAMER HAZELTON.—Connecting with Mail Boats for Victoria and Vancouver for Hazelton, the head of navigation on the Skeena River.
STEAMER CHIEFTAIN.—A large and powerful tug boat, open for charters.

Keep Cool

Buy an Electric Fan Motor, plug it into your lamp socket and enjoy life. Costs little to operate.

Hinton Electric Co.
LIMITED.

THE
Canadian Bank of Commerce
WITH WHICH IS AMALGAMATED
The Bank of British Columbia
HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO.

Paid-up Capital	$ 8,700,000
Rest	3,000,000
Aggregate resources exceeding	83,000,000

HON. GEO. A. COX, President. B. E. WALKER, General Manager.

London Office, 60 Lombard St., E.C.

The Bank has 100 Branches well distributed throughout the Dominion and elsewhere, including the following in British Columbia and the Yukon Territory:

ATLIN	GREENWOOD	NANAIMO	VANCOUVER
CRANBROOK	KAMLOOPS	NELSON	VICTORIA
DAWSON	LADYSMITH	N. WESTMINSTER	WHITE HORSE
FERNIE			

BRANCHES IN THE UNITED STATES
NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO, PORTLAND, SEATTLE, SKAGWAY

Every description of banking business transacted. Letters of credit on any part of the world. Exceptional facilities for handling gold dust.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT
Deposits of one dollar and upwards received and interest paid at current rates.
Victoria Branch
GEORGE GILLESPIE, Manager.

FOR LUMBER, SASH, DOORS
and all kinds of Building Material, go to
THE TAYLOR MILL CO, LIMITED LIABILITY.
MILL OFFICE AND YARDS, NORTH GOVERNMENT ST., VICTORIA, B.C.
P. O. BOX 628.